

## Urquhart quits U.N. after 40 years

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Brian Urquhart, the longest-serving U.N. official, went into retirement on Saturday after 40 years with the world body, most of it spent as a trouble-shooter running peacekeeping operations. Mr. Urquhart, who attained the rank of under-secretary general, is to join the Ford Foundation in New York as a scholar-in-residence. On the eve of his retirement, the 67-year-old Briton denied in an interview that he was leaving the United Nations in frustration over its recent decline in public esteem. If frustration and difficulty were problems, then "this is not the place to work," he said. But he admitted to being disturbed by attitudes towards the organisation in some countries, "especially here in the United States." Mr. Urquhart identified the Middle East and Southern Africa as the most potentially dangerous global problems, adding that he was "not so sure about Central America."

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## TCC to begin facsimile services

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) will introduce facsimile service in Jordan to transmit documents and other pictures through the national and international telephone networks, Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Hussein announced here Saturday. Mr. Hussein said the subscribers will not have to pay additional fees for the use of the new service and the facsimile rates will be the same as the telephone rates. As of Monday, the TCC will open the door for the importation of facsimile machines to be connected with the national network provided that they conform to TCC specifications, the minister said. He said the TCC has completed a study of bids offered by various companies in response to a tender announced earlier and will on Sunday announce the accepted types of facsimile machines that could be imported and used in Jordan.

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## King visits British ships

AQABA (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a visit Saturday to three British ships, HMS Jupiter, HMS Newcastle and RFA Brambleleaf, currently visiting Aqaba. The King was received upon his arrival by the commander of the British navy formation, British Ambassador in Amman Arthur John Coles and senior officers of the three ships. The King reviewed guards of honour on board the ships and toured the ships. The King was accompanied in his visit by Prime Minister and Defence Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem and the military commander of the southern region.

## Soviet 'old guards' reinstated to power

MOSCOW (R) — The two remaining members of the Kremlin's "old guard," Dinmukhamad Kunaev and Vladimir Shcherbitsky, have been re-elected as Communist Party first secretaries in their republics of Kazakhstan and the Ukraine. Mr. Kunaev, 74, and Mr. Shcherbitsky, 67, both associated with the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, have held on to their places in the national politburo despite sweeping personnel changes made by Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev. Western diplomats had thought for some time that their futures could be vulnerable but Saturday's official news showed they retained significant political strength.

## Sudan to probe tribal clashes

KHARTOUM (R) — The governor of Sudan's eastern region has formed a committee to investigate last week's tribal clashes in Port Sudan which left at least 16 people killed and over 100 injured, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Saturday. The governor, General Mohammed Al Mahdi, said the committee would be headed by a senior official. Within two weeks, SUNA said, calm was restored to the city after four days of fighting between the Beni Amer and Arab nomads from the Sudan-Eritrean border and Nuba tribesmen from southern Kordofan province in west Sudan, following an agreement on Tuesday between the two sides, a senior police official said.

## Nitze consults with Paris, Bonn officials on Soviet proposal

BONN (AP) — Senior U.S. arms adviser Paul Nitze met Saturday with his West German counterpart to discuss the latest Soviet arms-reduction proposals. Foreign Ministry officials said the talks focused on a response to Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's January proposal for an elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe. Mr. Nitze met for two hours with Friedrich Ruge, the top arms-reduction expert in the West German government. On Friday, Mr. Nitze discussed the January proposals with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, then flew to Bonn for similar talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's foreign minister.

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## Crown Prince underlines need for Arab strategy towards food security

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday called for a united Arab strategy on the issue of food security and eradication of poverty and stressed that regional cooperation should aim for the ultimate goal of achieving food self-sufficiency by the end of the century.

"Famine is really a failure of the comprehensive developmental process," the Crown Prince said adding that the crisis of famine is not just one of neglect, but also of policy errors.

In his key-note address at a three-day conference on "Food Security in the Arab and Third World Countries," Prince Hassan said: "Too often policies made for urban people by urban people have pushed aside the needs of the rural majority."

When policies have been geared to agriculture, they have often demonstrated doubtful priorities," he told an audience of Arab and foreign economic experts on Third World affairs.

He told the conference, which is holding its sessions at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), that apart from the economic and human dimensions, food security or the lack of it, has profound political implications. "Food dependency affects the developing countries," he said.

"As of now, I am just trying to play it by ear," Mr. Marcos said in response to a news conference question as to what he would do if U.S. observers here to watch the voting found it had been "unclean" as his opponents have charged.

Early unofficial counts show Mr. Marcos trailing opposition candidate Corason Aquino. They also have suggested that should the 68-year-old Marcos, who has held power for 20 years, find himself in danger of losing to Mrs. Aquino, he might invoke his constitutional powers to halt the process and stay in office.

In election counts on Saturday, Mrs. Aquino was showing un-

expected strength, with a growing lead against Mr. Marcos in the government's own unofficial tally and a larger, though shrinking, margin in an independent count.

Mr. Marcos said he would try first to convince the U.S. observers that the voting was properly conducted (Large scale election fraud reported, page 8).

"If you're moving towards the point as to whether I would declare the elections invalid, and either declare that no elections had been held and continue (in office) up to 1987, or cancel the election," Mr. Marcos continued. "These are matters which I have thought seriously about, and as of now I am trying to play it by ear."

Mr. Marcos also said it would be "very sad for me, very sad for our people," if the Philippines were abandoned by his American allies because of an election that they thought was tainted.

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food to feed itself," he said adding that it is improbable that many countries could do so.

"They have the economic potential to buy from neighbours who can produce surpluses. What is essential is a broad-based regional security plan," he said.

Sudan, which has more than 55 per cent of the total arable land in the Arab World and whose fertile soil has been untapped, is a proof that agricultural investment in the Arab World in general and the Red Sea region in particular, "has not taken advantage of regional complementarity," he noted.

Prince Hassan cautioned Arab arid-desert countries which use huge amounts of underground water of the dangers of desertification, which in turn requires huge amounts of foreign exchange for the imported technology necessary for reversing desertification. "Technological dependency replaces food dependency and leaves the dependent country equally sensitive to the decisions made by those who wish to influence its internal policies," he stated. (See full text of the Crown Prince's speech on page 4).

The three-day conference, which is organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), will discuss several working papers on food and food security in the region.

Other speakers during the opening ceremony was the European Community (EC) delegate to Jordan, Romano Lanini.

(Continued on page 3)

## Marcos, facing prospect of defeat, hints at cancelling polls

MANILA (Agencies) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos for the first time raised the possibility on Saturday that he might declare the presidential election invalid before the vote count is completed and serve out the remainder of his term.

"As of now, I am just trying to play it by ear," Mr. Marcos said in response to a news conference question as to what he would do if U.S. observers here to watch the voting found it had been "unclean" as his opponents have charged.

Early unofficial counts show Mr. Marcos trailing opposition candidate Corason Aquino. They also have suggested that should the 68-year-old Marcos, who has held power for 20 years, find himself in danger of losing to Mrs. Aquino, he might invoke his constitutional powers to halt the process and stay in office.

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His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday opens a three-day conference on food security (Petra photo)

## Cabinet relaxes conscript law

AMMAN (J.T.) — University students from Jordan can be allowed to postpone taking military service for two additional years if they are working for their second or third university degree, but not beyond the age of 28 in any case, according to a cabinet decision announced on Saturday.

The cabinet announcement said that students required to do military service can pursue their university studies for the first degree at a four-year college here or abroad but would have to be called for service at the age of 26 if they are still working for the first degree. However, it said, students in such colleges can continue to study for a second and third university degree but will have to report for service at the age of 28 in any case.

Also, according to the amendment, students studying at a five-year course college can postpone

military service until they are 28 years old whether they are working for the first, the second or the third degree.

Before the amendment, students were allowed to continue studying only until the age of 26 at any stage before doing service.

At its meeting, the cabinet also endorsed budgets for the Free Zone Corporation, the Civil Service Consumer Corporation, the Public Transport Corporation and the Post Office Savings Fund.

The cabinet also announced the appointment of Dr. Ahmad Al Bashrah to the post of secretary general of the Ministry of Education. Dr. Bashrah succeeds Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat who recently retired. Dr. Bashrah, who worked for the ministry for several years, held the post of director of examinations before his new appointment.

## Syrians call for Arab action against U.S., Israeli interests

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian newspapers on Saturday urged Arab action against U.S. and Israeli interests in the Middle East in retaliation for Tuesday's hijacking by Israel of a Libyan civilian jet.

"We do not want to pose threats," the government daily Tishrin said, "but we can only resort to means of self-defence which are plentiful and available."

Apparently referring to Israel's tactics in hijacking the Libyan plane carrying Syrian politicians home from Tripoli and forcing it to land at Israeli airstrip, Tishrin urged "the same method of style" be used in self-defence.

It noted "huge American interests" in the region, and com-

mented: "The bigger the giant, the easier it is to hit him."

The semi-official daily Al Thawra called for "urgent and practical measures in retaliation for Israeli terrorism and American aggression."

"It is not logical that U.S. interests remain intact and far from (Arab) national action," the paper said. "It is high time for the Arab countries to... realise that confronting U.S. provocation is the basic step to deter Israeli aggression."

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has ordered his air force to intercept Israeli civilian planes over the Mediterranean in response to the forcing down of the

Libyan airliner by Israeli jets.

"I have issued orders to the Libyan air force to intercept any Israeli civilian aircraft over the Mediterranean and as long as they are flying within the range of Libyan air bases," Col. Qadhafi told a news conference on Friday.

A few hours after Col. Qadhafi's announcement, Libyan state television reported that Libyan jets had carried out their first surveillance missions over the Mediterranean in search of "Zionist enemy aircraft."

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel's air routes were "safe and protected."

(Continued on page 3)

## Attas confirmed as S. Yemeni president

BAHRAIN (AP) — The new leadership in South Yemen on Saturday confirmed Heider Abu Baker Al Attas as president and marked another step to normalcy with the swearing in of an 18-member cabinet led by former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fisheries Yassin Saad Noman.

The official rank of Mr. Attas, as reported in an announcement over the state-run Aden Radio monitored here, is chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Ten other members, including two women for the first time in the history of the fledgling Red Sea state, were named to the Supreme People's Council.

Earlier in the week, the two top posts in the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) which rules the country, were filled by Ali Salem Al Beedh, the minister for local administration, as secretary general, and Salem Saleh Mohammed, a party ideologue, as assistant secretary general.

The latter has been mentioned as the strongman behind the new regime in several reports originating from Aden.

The new leaders did not name a deputy chairman of presidium, or vice-president, and they have given the two top legislative and party posts to two different figures. Ousted President Ali Nasser Mohammad had held both posts of chairman of presidium and party secretary general.

Mr. Attas, a 47-year-old civil engineer, had been named interim president by the new regime after 12 days of bloody fighting that erupted Jan. 13 in Aden.

Former president accused of conspiracy, page 2

## Proposal to sell arms to Jordan is still alive, White House says

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The White House has dismissed suggestions that the Reagan administration has rejected Jordan's request for arms and indicated that the administration would re-submit the proposal when officials considered prospects for its congressional approval more favourable.

Edward Djerejian, the White House deputy press secretary for foreign policy, told reporters on Friday: "We consider that King Hussein's legitimate security requirements necessitate an arms sale by the U.S. to Jordan. We have been advocating this for several years now... we think it is important for arms sales to Jordan to proceed in order to encourage King Hussein to make the im-

portant decisions (required) to give momentum to the Arab-Israeli peace process. That has not changed."

The Reagan administration said it withdrew the proposal it made last October to sell \$1.9 billion in arms to Jordan after it was clear that pro-Israel forces in Congress would defeat it.

Djerejian noted on Friday that Secretary of State George Shultz has sent a letter to Congress in which he advised legislators that the Reagan administration "would not proceed with letters of offer and acceptance on an arms sale to Jordan" at this time and "would give the Congress 30 days notification before we went ahead with that. So it is incorrect to postulate that we have rejected arms

sales to Jordan."

Djerejian said the administration is "very deeply and actively involved" in the Middle East peace process, adding that on his recent trip to the region, Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, had "productive talks" with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hussein. "We are clearly committed to moving that process forward," Djerejian said. "The United States will do everything possible to move the process forward." He told the questioners it would be premature to talk about a trip by the secretary of state to the region. And he said the United States is in

(Continued on page 2)

## Curfew imposed in Haitian capital; toppled leader faces uncertain future

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Agencies) — The new military-civilian council imposed a curfew as Haitians rejoiced over the departure of Jean-Claude Duvalier, and 10 members of his militia were reported slain in revenge killings.

After the so-called president-for-life fled to France on Friday aboard a U.S. air force plane, ending 28 years of family rule, a wild crowd desecrated the grave of his father.

Reporters who went to a Port-au-Prince cemetery said the coffin of Mr. Duvalier's father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, who ruled with an iron fist for 14 years beginning in 1957, was pulled from its tomb and broken into by a crowd.

A skull presumably belonging to "Papa Doc" was held up and paraded about.

In Port-au-Prince, crowds turned in on militiamen, known as Tonton Macoutes, and pelted them

with fruit and vegetables. Businesses and at least one government ministry were looted.

Haitians also looted two buildings near the national palace they said belonged to the militia. Throughout the capital, the militiamen appeared scared and confused, and shouted at each other to stick together and head to the barracks.

Foreign journalists who spoke on condition they not be identified reported 10 militiamen killed and dismembered by machete in revenge attacks.

Worried about increasing violence, the five-member military-civilian council imposed the curfew, which was in effect from 2 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The Soviet news agency TASS on Saturday accused the United States of engineering the fall of Mr. Duvalier.

TASS also said that Washington wanted to replace Mr. Duvalier

with another government that would "serve obediently" U.S. interests.

The official Soviet news agency said protests against Mr. Duvalier "compelled" the United States "to sacrifice the dictator to prevent the further spread of the people's struggle in Haiti."

TASS said "Washington hastily prepared everything for the departure of (Mr. Duvalier) from the political scene of the country and his replacement with a junta that would not be as odious as the Duvalier dictatorial regime but would still serve obediently the interests of U.S. imperialism."

Mr. Duvalier was installed in a flower-laden suite in the lakeside French resort of Talloires on Saturday contemplating an uncertain future.

(Continued on page 2)

Haitians rejoice, page 8



# Syria likely to stop short of drastic action against Israel

By Tod Roberson  
Reuters

**DAMASCUS — Syria, while threatening to punish Israel for the hijacking of a Libyan plane carrying top Syrian officials, is likely to stop short of drastic retaliatory measures, diplomats have said.**

They said Syria was reluctant to take any action that could provoke an Israeli counter-attack across the border.

"Syria doesn't want to do anything provocative at this point," said one Western diplomat. "Any overt retaliation is just going to provoke a massive reaction by Israel."

Instead, the diplomats said, Syria would try to exploit widespread condemnation of the hijack to embarrass Israel.

"It's a rare chance for Syria to step away from its image as an aggressor against Israel and show itself as a victim of Israeli aggression," one diplomat observed.

Israeli fighters forced down a Libyan executive jet en route from Tripoli to Damascus on Tuesday, mistakenly believing it was carrying a prominent Palestinian commander.

Several senior Syrian officials, including the number two man in the ruling Ba'ath Party, were aboard the plane, diverted to a airstrip in northern Israel. All 12 occupants were interrogated before the plane was allowed to leave.

The outraged Syrian government took a tough line, vowing to retaliate.

Army Chief of Staff Hikmat Shehawi said Syria would pick the time and place.

But Syria's Foreign Minister, Farouq Al Shara was more moderate, distancing himself from a threat by Palestinian radicals against U.S. and Israeli aircraft.

The threat was delivered by Syrian-based Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

"We are not responsible for the civilians who travel on these (Israeli and American) planes from now on," he told a news conference in Tripoli.

Mr. Shara said in a television interview that Syria would not support attacks on aircraft, viewing them as a violation of international law.

Syria vainly demanded a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel.

"The explosive situation in the region arising from Israeli air piracy and unlimited U.S. support for

Israel will not end except with a decisive explicit international condemnation of Israeli terrorism," the Damascus Radio said.

Most Middle East countries have denounced the Israeli air piracy, including some Arab nations with less than cordial relations with Damascus. Other nations joining the chorus of protests included Britain, Spain, Japan, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Libya, which also threatened retaliation, summoned foreign diplomats to protest against what it called state terrorism.

But Israel was unrepentant and underlined. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said: "Israel will continue to act against the terrorist leaders in every possible way."

Arab diplomats speculated that Syria might relax tight controls over Palestinian groups which operate in South Lebanon and often launch rocket attacks into Israel.

"Whether Syria serves as a retraining influence in the future could easily depend on how the world reacts to the interception," said one diplomat.

One analyst said Syria might move some of its anti-aircraft (SAM) missiles around to make a point.

Tension rose earlier this year when Israel accused Syria of moving SAMs into Lebanon to threaten Israeli reconnaissance flights over South Lebanon.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

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## 2 U.S. carriers leave Italian port

WASHINGTON (R) — Two U.S. aircraft carriers have cut short their port calls in Italy, the Defense Department said, amid reports the warships were heading for Libya to continue a war of nerves with Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

A Pentagon spokesman said Friday there had been a decision to send the Coral Sea and Saratoga back to sea but declined to say whether they were about to begin a new round of manoeuvres off Libya.

The American TV network CBS reported that the carriers were bound for Libya to boost a large U.S. military presence in the area.

The carriers had been in port since completing week-long manoeuvres on Jan. 24 with the U.S. Sixth Fleet near the disputed Gulf of Sirte, which Libya claims as its territory but Washington maintains is international waters.

Reagan administration officials have said the United States may send the Coral Sea and Saratoga back to the waters north of Libya next week to resume a show of force for Col. Qaddafi over his alleged support of international terrorism.

The Pentagon spokesman also declined to say whether the redeployment of the two carriers was triggered by Col. Qaddafi's order to intercept Israeli civilian planes.

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## Seminar discusses PLO decision-making

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Dar Al Turath (DAT), the Middle East American Book Centre, sponsored a unique gathering on Feb. 5 to discuss Palestinian perceptions and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) decision-making.

The seminar, entitled "The Palestinians," brought together Prof. Rashid Khalidi of Columbia University and British journalist Alan Hart to discuss their recently published books and answer questions. Prof. Khalidi discussed portions of his book, "Under Siege: PLO Decision, about the events leading up to the 1982 evacuation of the PLO from Lebanon, while Mr. Hart discussed parts of a new book, "The PLO: Peace Maker or Terrorist?"

After each presentation, commentary was provided by Zvi Bar El, a correspondent with the newspaper Haaretz, and Khalil Jhshan, who is assistant director of the Palestine Research and Education Centre in Washington.

Khalidi, a diplomatic historian, examined diplomatic archives and interviewed international diplomats in gathering material for his book. His presentation included considerable detail on the historical background leading to the PLO withdrawal from Beirut, a period which he experienced first-hand during the summer of 1982. He said he was prompted to write his book because he thought what he witnessed "was not likely to be accurately chronicled" and he thought it "deserved a proper accounting."

He also discussed the French-Egyptian-PLO counterproposal to special American envoy Philip Habib's proposal to negotiate PLO withdrawal. He said a major effort was made by some parties to settle the broader issues beyond the fighting sparked by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, 1982, but he said the final "outcome does not reflect the effort."

This counterproposal, he said, did not attribute the cause of the Middle East problem to merely the Israeli invasion of Lebanon or the presence of the PLO in Beirut. Instead it linked the issue of Lebanon to Palestinians and put forward a variety of suggestions to settle the whole Middle Eastern issue through a framework designed to settle the Lebanese crisis as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Khalidi said he found French predictions at the time to be very prophetic. The French had said that if a political resolution to the conflict was not found, the conflict would continue and get worse, according to Khalidi. He said, "We are certainly no closer to a settlement than we were in 1982."

Khalidi said a political approach to the problem must be taken because "what was taking place in Beirut was another act of conflict between Palestinians and Israelis" and not a police operation to sweep out "terrorists" as many had argued.

Hart talked about Palestinian affairs from 1982 through the present. He said, "No leader has done more than Yasser Arafat to prepare the ground for compromise" and went on to catalogue the political maturity of Arafat and some of his colleagues.

As evidence, he said, after the 1979 Palestine National Council meeting Mr. Arafat said, "We have turned our people around. No more of this silly talk of driving the Jews into the sea. Today my

people are prepared to live with Jews as neighbours in a mini-state of their own. How far have we travelled in five years. It is a miracle."

Hart also discussed the Palestinians' problem in recognising Israel, which he described as "at the heart of what is going on behind closed doors in Washington now." He explained that United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 does not mention the Palestinians as a people with any rights. He said no Palestinian can recognise Israel until Israel or the U.S. recognises the Palestinian right to self-determination.

He said: "The Israeli occupation of Arab land beyond the borders of the 1947 partition plan is illegal." Under international law, he said, "The acquisition of territory by war can only be legitimised if the other party, with the claim to that land, recognises the occupying power." If the Palestinians were to recognise Israel first, he said, they would lose their claim to their land and their rights and "delegitimise their own struggle."

All the Palestinians can do, Hart contended, is to give Israel "implied recognition" and he said they have done so with Point 7 of the Fez plan. Point 7 recognises the right of all states to live in security and recognised borders and Hart said the language of this was proposed by a PLO official.

Hart provided considerable detail on the power struggle which has been taking place between Syrian President Hafez Assad and Mr. Arafat. Hart also talked about the recent mission to the Middle East by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard

Murphy. He said Mr. Murphy "really understands that this is the last chance" for peace in the region. He also indicated that the behind-the-scenes actions which are currently going on in Washington "may decide the future of the Middle East and, maybe even, the future of the world."

Journalist Zvi Bar El disputed the impression the two speakers gave the Israel is in "the Sharon era," and he said the new government shows signs of a willingness to solve problems. He insisted there are people in the PLO government that the Palestinians can talk to and he said, "Why don't we try it. What are we going to lose?"

Addressing the issue of the occupied territories, he said many Israelis went there for a better quality of life and he thinks "a better quality of life can be purchased" and that many people can be "bought" back.

Hart noted in the question-and-answer period that "the PLO is the most ineffective, incompetent organisation I know in the world at putting its own case forward." He also said he notices that "Americans are thirsting for real information" about the Palestinians and their motivations since the attacks in Rome and Vienna. Hart said, "I sense a great opportunity if only the Arabs and the PLO could put their information act together."

He also said that Arab unity is essential to progress. If all the Arabs could hold a summit with the PLO and speak with one voice and support U.N. Resolution 242, Hart said, the Reagan administration would have to take notice.

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## King, Arafat and Mubarak to meet

(Continued from page 1)

The United States also was insisting that the PLO recognise Resolution 242 "in a clearcut manner," while it considered the call for recognition of Palestinian rights to self-determination as "one of the impediments to recognising the PLO."

"We welcomed self-determination through the (proposed) Palestinian-Jordanian confederation, but the Americans regrettably are still confused," he added, reiterating that there were Arab and international efforts underway to convince Washington to change its stance.

Resolution 242, Mr. Arafat said, dealt with the Palestinian problem as one of refugees "and we insist that 242 be linked with the legitimate right to self-determination which is affirmed by U.N. (General Assembly) resolutions."

In Washington on Friday, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb denied that the U.S. played a role in what he described as failure in the Amman talks between Jordan and the PLO.

Such a suggestion, the spokesman contended, was "not based in fact."

"The talks in Amman represented an effort to see if the PLO was ready to meet certain Jordanian demands" on the Middle East peace process and "obviously the PLO was unable to do so," he contended.

Kalb said U.S. and Jordanian officials remained in close touch during this time as they always do. "There were no exchanges between us and the PLO, however, as has apparently been suggested in some news accounts," according to the spokesman.

contact with the Soviet Union about the region. He said the United States has been "in the forefront of the quest" for peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

On the talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Djerejian said it was "the task of King Hussein and the PLO to determine the parameters" in which they will move forward in the peace process.

Djerejian reiterated the U.S. position on Palestinian involvement in Arab-Israeli peace talks. He refused to declare U.S. acceptance of the Palestinians' right to self-determination as a way of advancing the Jordan-PLO talks.

"The Palestinians must be involved in every stage and every step of the peace process" in order to obtain the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," Djerejian said.

"But in the first instance it is up to the two parties directly involved now in Amman in their talks to see what they can do to establish a framework," he added.

Arms proposal 'still alive'

(Continued from page 1)

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Arms proposal 'still alive'

## Curfew imposed in Haiti

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Duvalier arrived in Grenoble Friday night with his wife Michele and a 22-member entourage and was installed in a former monastery-turned-hotel after a high-speed drive over snowy roads in a fleet of black Swiss-registered limousines.

France, which agreed to a United States request to give him temporary shelter, is still desperately seeking another country prepared to give him more permanent refuge, according to Western diplomats.

As trucks from a local interior decorating firm delivered loads of fresh flowers and television sets to the hotel, which was hurriedly emptied of guests on Friday, Mr. Duvalier was barred from making any public statements under the terms of his temporary stay in France.

The French Socialist government, facing elections next month, made it quite clear Mr. Duvalier, who has four residences in France and Monte Carlo, was only in the country under duress.

Western diplomats said the decision to house him in a remote lakeside village and not to allow him to land near Paris as originally planned indicated the government's desire to keep Mr. Duvalier at arm's length.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Syrian transport minister due Feb. 17

AMMAN (Petra) — Syrian Transport Minister Yousef Al Atmeh is due here on Feb. 17 on a visit to Jordan during which he will attend the general assembly meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company and the Syrian-Jordanian Sea Transport Company. Mr. Ahmad will also hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Farhi Obeid to review bilateral relations in the transport field.

## Ministry plans projects worth JD 24.5m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has completed a draft plan for its projects in the coming five years. A ministry spokesman said that a total of JD 24.535 million will be spent on opening roads, purchasing land, constructing schools and other utilities. He said that roads will have the lion's share in the allocations, a total of JD 8.525 million.

## New board for Jerusalem college

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has endorsed the formation of a 10-member board of trustees for "Al Da'wa Wa Usul Al Din" religious college in Jerusalem to serve for a two-year term under the chairmanship of the head of the Awqaf affairs department in the occupied West Bank. The decision, taken upon recommendations by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, said that the mandate of the new board takes effect immediately.

## Lawzi, Senate members visit Saket

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and several Upper House members Saturday paid a visit to Mr. Musa Al Saket, the former head of the cassation court, on the occasion of his retirement from service. Mr. Lawzi and Senate members expressed their appreciation for the long and dedicated services of Mr. Saket in the Jordanian judiciary. Mr. Saket decided to retire after 54 years of service in the judiciary.

## Committees mark tawjihi papers

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee marking tawjihi examination papers has completed its task and the process of obtaining examination results has begun, according to Mr. Audeh Al Najdawi, director of the General Examinations Department at the Ministry of Education. The ministry held the first tawjihi examination session for nearly 50,000 students late last month. Mr. Najdawi said that the final results are expected by the end of February and will be distributed to schools. He said that 20 committees grouping 3,000 teachers have been involved in marking the examination papers.

## House speaker receives Turkish envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Saturday received Turkish Ambassador in Amman Samih Balan. The meeting dealt with the scope of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, especially in parliamentary fields.

## YWO cracks down on 'misuse' of centres

AMMAN (Petra) — The director-general of the Youth Welfare Organisation (YWO) has directed to close youth centres in 'Al Aal, Ma'in, and Hishan in Madaba district after it had been discovered that these centres were not being used for purposes for which they had been established. An organisation spokesman said that the youth centres had pledged to carry out activities designed to promote cultural and sports activities in their regions.

## Syria urges action against U.S., Israeli interests

(Continued from page 1)

Speaking at a Labour Party rally, the minister said Israel had taken into account that Libya might consider reprisal action following the hijacking on Tuesday.

"Israel is prepared for any eventuality and its air routes are protected and secure," he said.

Rabin also denied that the United States had helped Israel intercept the Libyan plane, Israel Radio reported.

Rabin was referring to accusations by Libya and Syria that the Americans had acted in collusion with Israel to forcibly divert the Libyan jet in the hopes of finding on board Palestinian leaders.

The United States has curiously dismissed the Libyan threat to intercept Israeli airliners.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters the threat "is another instance of Qadhafi's mockery of international law and deserves no further comment."

In Washington a spokesman for the Reagan administration said Syrian and Libyan "escalation" of civilian aircraft interceptions in response to the Israeli action would be "very dangerous."

"The administration would hope that there would be no escalation of the interception of civilian aircraft as a matter of principle," White House spokesman Edward Djerejian told foreign reporters.

## Marcos hints at cancelling polls

(Continued from page 1)

head of the 20-strong U.S. poll-watch contingent, accused Mr. Marcos of cheating in the vote and "messing" the count.

However, latest returns issued by the government's Commission on Elections (Comelec) and the volunteer National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) nearly 30 hours after polling ended put Mrs. Aquino narrowly ahead.

Comelec's returns gave Mrs. Aquino 882,400 votes and Mr. Marcos 841,744. Namfrel, which accused the president's men of bribery, fraud, and intimidation within an hour of the polls opening, said she had 3,875,230 and the president 3,088,610.

Mrs. Aquino, who claimed an irreversible victory saying "the Marcos spell is broken," called on the United States to press him to step down. Her aides said she might go his palace in person to stake her claim to power.

The 53-year-old opposition leader, who accuses Mr. Marcos of masterminding the 1983 murder of her politician husband, Benigno, told the press conference: "I hope the United States impresses on Mr. Marcos the necessity to concede for a peaceful and orderly transition of power."

She renewed her pledge to lead street protests if she was robbed of victory and said: "If I am arrested, my children will lead the demonstrations."



Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh (fourth left) and the director of a Chinese construction company Saturday sign a contract under which the Chinese firm will build housing units at Ruseifa for the Urban Development Department (Petra photo)

## UDD awards JD 1.3m housing project for low-income families in Ruseifa

AMMAN (Petra) — A Chinese construction firm has been awarded a JD 1.3 million contract to construct housing for low income families in Ruseifa, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman on Saturday.

Under the contract, awarded by the Urban Development Corporation (UDD), the Chinese company will build 611 housing units on 192 dunams of land in 23 months. The units will be provided with essential services and road, water, electricity and sewerage networks, according to Dr. Hisham Al Zagher, the UDD general director. He said that this will be the first stage of a two-phase project for people with very low income which is being financed by loans from the World Bank and

the Housing Bank in Jordan.

In the new project, there will be 337 model housing units which can be enlarged horizontally or vertically by the beneficiaries. Dr. Zagher added. He also said that the UDD will announce a separate tender later on for building community services such as first aid and fire department centres, a health clinic and a vocational training centre for the residents. The UDD, he added, has already started building annexes and extensions to existing schools not far away from the project site so that children living in the new housing project will be able to attend nearby schools.

UDD will embark on building other housing projects at Naqab in southern Jordan, Marqa and Qweismeh near Amman, and north of Ruseifa before the beginning of June. Altogether 3,000 housing units will be built in these areas complete with basic services and nearly 28,000 people on very limited incomes will benefit from them, Dr. Zagher explained.

He said that the UDD is now engaged in preparing final designs and tender documents for the project.

The contract for the Ruseifa project was signed by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and the Chinese company's general manager.

## Other projects

According to Dr. Zagher, the

## Delegates prepare for Arab labour conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A labour committee set up by the Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture opened a meeting in Amman Saturday to prepare for a general Arab labour conference due to open in Baghdad in the coming month.

On the agenda of the two-day meeting are subjects connected with the application of agreements and recommendations related to Arab labour, the international labour conference due in Geneva in June and a report by the Arab Labour office director in addition to financial issues. Also to be discussed are subjects to be dealt with by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) conference in March 1987.

## Arab workers in Europe

The Kuwaiti delegation to the

meeting submitted a memorandum outlining the bad treatment of Arab workers in European countries in general and in France in particular, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The paper gave details about a campaign being waged in certain European countries to get rid of Arab workers and to deny them their rights in total violation of international principles and an Arab-European declaration on the treatment of expatriate Arab workers. Some Arab workers have been expelled and others denied visas to work and live in certain European countries, the paper said. It recommended that the subject be taken up by the forthcoming labour conference in Baghdad so that measures can be taken to put an end to such practices against Arab workers.

Another memorandum submitted to the meeting deals with

recommendations by Arab labour experts on the application of inter-Arab labour agreements. Another memo calls for introducing amendments to the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and its future programmes.

This memo offers proposals on defining the responsibilities and duty of each organisation or office run by the ALO and the role of participants in ALO conferences and committees. The memo also calls on the ALO to adopt and implement a long-term strategy that would introduce real technical cooperation among Arab countries and help them carry out their development projects.

At the opening session, Dr. Subhi Al Tibi from Jordan was elected chairman. Delegates from Arab chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture as well as a delegate from the ALO are taking part in the meeting.

## Crown Prince stresses need for food strategy

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Lantini expressed sincere hope that the Amman meeting will pave the way for further reflection between Europe and the Arab countries and will help to strengthen Euro-Arab cooperation.

The EC, Mr. Lantini said, has grown up into the largest and most important world market, negotiating trade agreements in all fields with major international economic partners; the Comecon group, the Eastern European countries' state-controlled market system.

"We believe that through dialogue, negotiation and cooperation, that is, the will to operate together, it is possible to reach that level of peace which alone can enhance the development of our economies along a broad concept of mutual interest and complementarity," the EC delegate said.

Indicating that the EC might soon reach an agreement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Mr. Lantini said that the community seeks to attract European businessmen and traders to be part of this development process but that the Arab side should seriously consider creating a respective climate for this cooperation.

During Saturday's session, three working papers on "Nutritional Self-sufficiency in the Arab World" and another on "Food Security in the Arab Countries" and a third on the "Sudanese Experience: The Unfulfilled Promise" were presented by Dr. Bakkar Touzani, secretary-general of the Arab-French Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Mohammad Allaya, a researcher at the Montpellier-based Institute Agronomique Méditerranéen, and Mr. Seddik Abdoun, Sudan's minister of agriculture, respectively.

Mr. Touzani's 93-page paper, concluded that food production is related to the social structure. He proposed that the production of food is hinged on the climate and the availability of water. Once

new production methods are introduced, they lead to the destruction of the national food chain and to the demand of foods which take less time to produce and less time to prepare, he said. Eventually, these two factors call for the presence of a series of climatological, hydrological and technological factors which the society has not mastered, he said. The paper concluded that the result of the transformation is food dependency and a change of social mentalities, which end up transforming the society from a producer oriented society to a consumer oriented one.

Mr. Touzani's assertion was that a common market of Arab food products is necessary but not sufficient since there will remain products which the Arab World cannot produce but which have to be imported. It was the major point of Saturday morning's session.

Mr. Touzani explained that in addition to a common market the Arab World should envisage a protected zone of cooperation in the form of a free-trade area for very specific food products with the most suitable non-Arab partners.

Commentators on Mr. Touzani's paper were Dr. Hassan Juma, director general of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Dr. Subhi Qassem from the University of Jordan, Dr. Yousef Sayegh, an economic consultant and Dr. Mohammad Abu Mandour from the Cairo University. They all agreed that the Arab common market was the only and practical at the grass-roots level solution to achieve Arab food security.

"We should also focus on increasing production, upgrading consumption and implementing a comprehensive socio-economic plan for the rural areas," Dr. Qassem said.

and economical effects on the Arab World.

Dr. Qassem, who agreed to the idea of a common Arab market, was certain that inter-Arab agricultural practices are a main obstacle impeding the progress of any joint Arab agricultural stance.

"All Arabs compete to produce the same products," Dr. Qassem said.

Questioning the audience, Dr. Qassem said: "The framework of Arab cooperative and integration approaches are there, but how can we make or design our development efforts to suit these needs?"

"Our problem is regional and therefore all pertinent solutions should be regional," said Dr. Sayegh. He concluded that each country should formulate its own policy to promote agricultural unity among the Arab World but only after total considerations to the regional interests.

Dr. Sayegh also questioned the fate of the joint Arab economic action agreement which was concluded at an Arab summit held in Amman in 1980. "The agreement entrusted the AOAD with carrying out studies and finding means to promote Arab cooperation, but it seems that this accord has accumulated dust on the Arab shelves," he said.

A number of participants, including Dr. Sayegh, urged the ATF to study the question of food shortage in the Arab World as an independent case study basing it on the fact that the 1980 summit called for a 10-year food security plan.

Prince Hassan, who supported the suggestion said that ATF's existence is justified, stressed that the study should not only focus on inter-Arab cooperation, but should also address the transmission line of the powerful leaders.

Dr. Mandour, another advocate of the idea of an Arab common market, cast doubt on the idea saying that the Arab World has dispersed apart and has given more importance to get closer to the two superpowers.

## Jordan, Egypt and Iraq to review possibility of tripartite sea-land link

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt have opened talks on the possibility of Egypt joining the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) and linking Egypt, Jordan and Iraq with a land-sea route via Aqaba.

A delegation representing Egyptian maritime transport and led by Mr. Ahmad Shawqi, under secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Communications and Maritime Transport, met with Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid to discuss the project, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Petra said the two sides first made a reassessment of the land-sea route linking Aqaba with Nuweiba which opened last April. The two sides will focus their talks on measures to be introduced to facilitate transport along this route in implementation of resolutions endorsed by the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Joint

Committee which met in Cairo last November. The committee which was co-chaired by Prime Ministers Zaid Al Rifai of Jordan and Ali Lutfi of Egypt stressed the need for providing additional facilities for passengers and improving travel procedures along the route. They also recommended that these improvements be made as soon as possible.

Petra said that the two sides will then discuss the subject of Egypt joining the IJLTC and the possibility of increasing the company's capital to be shared equally by the three countries.

The Egyptian delegation, which arrived here Saturday, is expected

to go to Baghdad for talks on the projected route, according to Mr. Eki Al Fayed, the IJLTC director general. Before leaving for Baghdad, he said, the delegation is expected to visit Aqaba where they will inspect transportation facilities at the port. In Baghdad, the delegation will inspect IJLTC's maintenance workshops, Mr. Fayed added.

Those attending Saturday's meeting included Mr. Fayed and directors of national maritime companies and tourist agents in Jordan and Egypt, and Egypt's ambassador to Jordan Thab Wabbeh.

The delegation will hold meetings with Mr. Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi, under secretary of the Ministry of Transport, and other Jordanian officials. The Egyptian delegation, which includes five members representing land and sea transport services in Egypt, are due to leave for Baghdad on Thursday.

## Indian team studies trade balance with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian and Indian delegations Saturday began economic talks at the Ministry of Industry and Trade under the chairmanship of Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf and the Joint Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Commerce J.N. Renjen. Mr. Saqqaf said that the

talks dealt with adjusting the trade balance between the two countries and he pointed out that the two sides will discuss the possibility of Indian side to implement some of the projects included in the five-year development plan 1986-1990. He also said that India is the highest importer country of Jordanian phosphates, potash and

fertilisers adding that Indian markets are one of the major markets for Jordanian products.

Mr. Renjen arrived here Saturday at the head of an official delegation on a four-day visit to Jordan. During his stay he will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials with the aim of further promoting relations.

## Jordan, Bahrain open talks on education

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Bahrain opened talks in Amman Saturday on the prospects of promoting bilateral cooperation in educational affairs. The Bahraini side, which groups several senior officials from the Ministry of Education in Manama, presented a briefing on the development of education in Bahrain to the Ministry of Education in Amman during a meeting with Dr. Izzat Jaradat, director of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The Bahraini team outlined their country's five-year development plan which they said aims to promote education and meet the requirements of the local community. On his part, Dr. Jaradat briefed the visitors on educational development in Jordan and administration procedures at the Ministry of Education which aim at encouraging decentralisation.

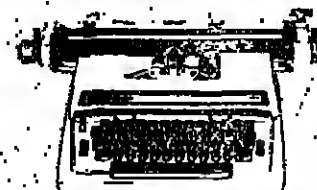
The Ministry of Education has drawn up a programme for the Bahraini delegation to tour a number of schools and vocational training centres and to visit archaeological sites in the country.

## Delegation leaves for Brussels to discuss cooperation with EC

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation has left for Brussels where they will hold talks with the European Community (EC) on means to promote economic and technical cooperation between community nations and Jordan. The delegation, which is led by Dr. Ziyad Fariz, secretary general of the Ministry of Planning, will discuss Jordanian-EC trade relations following the recent entry into the community by Spain and Portugal, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The Jordanian delegation to the talks in Brussels includes representatives of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO).

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 Senior Editor: **RASHID KHOURI**  
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## Sunday's Economic Pulse

## When bankers write their own law

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

IN THEORY, income tax rate applicable to profits of banks and financial corporations in Jordan is 30 per cent. However, the actual proceeds of income tax payable by banks and financial institutions will not reach 15 per cent of their net profits in 1985. At least one third of the banks and financial corporations will not pay a penny.

When the tax payer writes his own law, this result should be expected. The Banks' exemptions may cost the Jordanian treasury up to JD 10 million annually as of this year. The important point is that

those generous exemptions granted to the banks and to financial companies are effective incentives tempting banks managers to act in a manner harmful to national economy. Thus the cancellation of these exemptions, if carried out, will not only benefit the treasury, but will also benefit the national economy as a whole, and will enhance the role played by the banks in the advancement of the economy.

Let us take a down to earth example. The Jordanian banks carry in their books around JD 350 million of deposits in foreign exchange. Those deposits

are classified as non-resident deposits. They are practically off-shore deposits, notwithstanding the fact that a good part of them is owned by Jordanians residing within Jordan or abroad.

The income tax law, as amended, tells the banks that re-investing their funds abroad will have the effect of making interest received from abroad tax-exempt. However, should the banks invest these funds to finance local economic projects, the interest received will not benefit from the above exemption (article 7 B. 10).

It is worth mentioning that, when exempting all off-shore deposits, if invested overseas, from tax on interest received from abroad, the law makers forgot to exclude the costs of these deposits in the form of interest payable abroad. This (oversight) took place despite the fact that the whole amendment was introduced mainly to eliminate the dispute between banks and the Income Tax Department, which was rightly trying to reject the cost incurred to produce the exempted income in accordance with the simplest logic and decent common sense.

The dispute was removed, but at the expense of the treasury. The cost of producing interest receivable on bonds was arbitrarily assumed to be 20 per cent of the interest received from those bonds, while it is actually more than 90 per cent. Thus most of the cost incurred to produce the exempted income will be used to shelter the otherwise taxable income. Very little, if any, will be left to be taxed.

This direct cash subsidy, from the treasury to the commercial banks and financial corporations, must have an

economical or moral justification, which the writer fails to realise or comprehend.

It would be useful if someone would be kind enough to explain this mystery, especially when the practice of exempting interest received by local banks from their deposits with other banks and correspondents abroad is unprecedented, and could not be found anywhere else in this globe, except in off-shore centres. The treatment of the costs incurred to produce exempted income is also unique. It is one hundred per cent a Jordanian invention.

## Folly in new-old message

BY VETOING the U.N. Security Council resolution that would have condemned Israel for hijacking a Libyan plane last week, the Americans tried to send the Arabs a message. That they themselves might repeat Israel's interception of any plane suspected of carrying Palestinian "terrorists". In relaying this message, Vernon Walters, the American envoy to the U.N., said: "My government cannot accept a resolution which implies that interception of an aircraft is wrongful per se without regard to the possibility that the action may be justified... The U.S. recognises and strongly supports the principle that a state whose territory or citizens are subjected to continuing terrorist attacks may respond with appropriate use of force to defend itself against further attacks."

In fact there is nothing new in America's old-new message. We have all heard it before — first when the U.S. president praised as justifiable the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last October, and later when U.S. aircraft hijacked an Egyptian plane to Italy in the same month. What is strange and pathetic about the U.S. stand, however, is this American insistence on playing in the hands of the Israelis by getting directly involved, on one side, in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. It is indeed tragic that the Americans will not do business with the PLO when the subject is peace, but will nevertheless try to fight Palestinians and engage them when it comes to violence.

Strange and pathetic also is this American insistence on ignoring the wholesome reality of the situation in the Middle East. And Gen. Walters should know better what his words at the U.N. really mean.

To the U.S., Israel is a state whose territory or citizens are subjected to continuing terrorist attacks. Not to us though. Israel, as far as we are concerned, practices state terrorism against our people every day, whether inside or outside the occupied territories; and many of its present leaders are confirmed terrorists who massacred thousands of Palestinians and other Arabs. Why then can Arab planes not intercept Israeli aircraft in the name of fighting terrorism? And if this cycle of violence starts, what would the Americans have to say for it?

Surely, Gen. Walters is aware of the meaning of his veto and the words he used to justify it. Why he and his bosses in Washington still chose this irresponsible position, and whether they ever thought of its ramifications, is not something for us to answer. There will come a day, however, when the Americans will realise the magnitude of their folly.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ro'i: Put an end to arrogance

WITH its veto at the United Nations Security Council, the United States has thus committed an action tantamount to Israel's air piracy and act of terrorism. This veto is no less dangerous than the U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian plane in December over the Mediterranean. With the new American veto, the United States has thus appointed itself defender of Israel's organised terrorism. Not only is this a dangerous trend in international politics but it also bears serious indications of possible threat to civilian air travel throughout the world, and would endanger the lives of millions of people. The United States which has now opted to supporting terrorism and acts of aggression is following a dangerous course, and a policy which bears the seeds of danger and instability for world peace. The international community for its part, should not rest now and forget about the whole affair because of the U.S. veto at the Security Council, but it should rather adopt effective measures to ensure the safety of civil aircraft and civil air transport. For the Arabs, it must be emphasised that nothing can protect them from American policies directed against them except through concerted policies directed against the Americans. Complaints are of no use to the Arabs, and therefore, they have to join ranks and exercise a real role that can put an end to American arrogance and hostile attitude.

## Al Dustour: U.S. and Israel

AS expected, the United States resorted to the veto to kill a United Nations Security Council resolution that would have condemned Israel's hijacking of an Arab plane over the Mediterranean. The U.S. move did not surprise anyone because since President Reagan came to power not a single resolution was passed against Israel at the Security Council, thus protecting Israel from any sanctions by the world community. The United States itself committed a similar act of air piracy in December when it hijacked an Egyptian plane and landed it in Italy, and this similarity of crime prevented Washington from agreeing to a resolution that would have denounced such acts of terrorism. At the same time, the United States realises that the Arab nation is too weak to do anything in return or to retaliate against U.S. actions and so it continues to adopt the same hostile attitude towards this nation. We expect Washington to pursue the same policy, and Israel to commit other acts of aggression against the Arabs in the future since the Arabs are unwilling to take a drastic action against their enemies. Not only are the divisions that plague this nation a good reason for others to refrain from helping us, but also our repeated complaints to the United Nations are an object of ridicule in the eyes of many nations.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Save Lebanon

WHETHER the Lebanese warring factions returned to the gun to settle their differences or opted for a dialogue and negotiations, one fact that must be emphasised is that there can be no victorious party or a winner. Since the past 10 years of civil war have achieved nothing for any group, it is only reasonable to say that the Lebanese should return to negotiations and agreement. The recent statements by President Gemayel and improvement in relations between Beirut and Damascus can serve the cause of peace and would help the different parties to sit together and talk peace. The new developments could lead the way for an overwhelming approval of the Damascus accord which is seen as the best formula for peace. Gemayel has said that he would put his weight behind any agreement, provided it acquired the support of all the Lebanese parties and factions. Therefore, the different groups have to come together and discuss their problems peacefully away from the battlefield, if they really want to safeguard their country's sovereignty and independence.

## 'Food dependency endangers national and regional political independence; Cooperation with nature, not struggle against it, is key to combatting famine'

Following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's address to the conference on "Food Security in the Arab Region and the Third World" on Saturday. The conference is held under the auspices of the Arab Thought Forum during Feb. 8-9.

FOLLOWING so closely on the dramatic impact of the harrowing reports of famine from Ethiopia, Sudan and elsewhere, the convening of this conference to discuss and major issue of universal concern is as timely as the recommendations which I trust will be forthcoming are urgent.

The root causes of the tragic situation now prevailing in many parts of Africa are multiple and complex. Simplification can be dangerous. The situation in Africa is a challenge to man's ingenuity and instinct to survive. It is also a call on human compassion.

The destitute have a right to food which must not be denied by policy makers in the name of so-called economic realism. No longer can we accept Malthus' thesis when he said:

"A man who is born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents or whom he has just demand, and if society do not want his labour, has no claim of right to the smallest portion of food, and, in fact, has no business to be where he is. At nature's mighty feast there is no vacant seat for him. She tells him to be gone..."

It was clear whom Malthus regarded as surplus population.

Policies devoid of humanitarian concerns lead not only to civil disturbances in urban areas, but also, and above all, to death and desolation in the countryside. They bring in their wake massive migration of populations. I believe that, in terms of humanitarian assistance, what is perceived today as a moral imperative, may tomorrow become a political necessity.

What distinguishes famine from starvation and run-of-the-mill food shortages, however severe, is that famine is political. In desperation, starving people flee their homes and by so doing drop their problem into someone else's lap, either their own government or the neighbouring government and the international community.

It is my considered opinion that what is happening in Africa today could very well happen in other parts of the world tomorrow. As forests retreat and deserts advance, as threats to essential life-support systems increase and ecological fragility grows, so will the vulnerability of the human race. If man persists in the profligate use of resources and continues to struggle against nature instead of cooperating with it to improve the quality of life, no continent may be spared the kind of problems now facing Africa, even though they may vary in scope and scale from region to region.

In any crisis of this kind, the highest price is always paid by the poorest. It is incumbent upon our common humanity to make their concerns our own and to help them as best we can. The privileged few, the very few, need to be reminded that the poor and the very poor have legitimate aspirations to a better life on earth. I believe that if hum-

anitarianism were to become a factor to be reckoned with in international relations just as economic, political and security considerations are, this planet would be a better place to live in. The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, which I have the honour to chair, was established because of the need to strengthen the human dimension in global policy-making. Our effort is directed to a hard-nosed review of the human condition.

We need a much clearer international commitment to a human right to food in a world which has a surplus. The world community needs to be sensitised on this issue and society as a whole must come to accept the concept of an international humanitarian food-flow until countries have secured their own self-sufficiency in food production.

Famine does not come suddenly. It is the culmination of a series of crises. At each stage, from its genesis in rural poverty and food production failures, through to the reduction of communities to destitution and starvation, famine is avoidable. Its causes are much more complex than just bad luck with the weather. The simple assumption that if the rains fail, less food will be grown and people will inevitably starve, may be a comfortable abdication of human responsibility. It is also a misleading simplification.

Naturally, global and political issues contribute to food production problems. World recession, depressed commodity prices, problems of national debts and high interest rates, unfavourable terms of trade and the high cost of labour are all directly relevant factors. However, above and beyond this, famine is really a failure of the comprehensive development process.

Too often, policies made for urban people by urban people have pushed aside the needs of the rural majority. Food prices have been kept artificially low to benefit urban consumers rather than rural producers. Investment, education and welfare have gone to the towns first. The crisis is, moreover, not just one of neglect, but also of policy errors. When policies have been geared to agriculture they have often demoralised doubtful priorities. For example, when there have been incentives for producers, often they have been for cash crops, rather than local foods, creating unsalable surpluses. Irrigation schemes have overlooked overall water shortage and the farming practices of the area in question. The list is depressingly long.

What the present African famine has done, however, is to help create the intellectual climate for a re-think, a frank and self-critical appraisal of "development efforts." It is quite clear in my mind that a major priority should be food self-sufficiency. This is not to say that every country in the Afro/Arab World should grow enough food to feed itself. It is improbable that many countries



could. Nevertheless, they have the economic potential to buy from neighbours who can produce surpluses. What is essential is broad based regional food security.

Beyond the most obvious economic and human dimensions, food security, or the lack of it, has profound political implications. It is not sufficient to say that food embargos have proved of limited effectiveness to date. Many Third World countries are concerned that, faced with growing reliance on imports to meet their food requirements, they could be forced to accept unpalatable compromises.

We should harbour no illusions. Food dependency offers the supplying countries both political and economic returns. Moreover, as with aid, alliances are made and cemented, friends and loyalties won, yet the supplier country retains the power to withhold what may be vital supplies as a means of political leverage. Even the Arab oil-producing countries have been threatened with a "bushel of wheat for a barrel of oil."

The question of food production and food security has therefore become central to the development policies of many Third World countries. As we survey the Arab World, it is immediately apparent that many governments have made laudable efforts to redress this situation of dependency and re-orientate national policy into a new agricultural development initiative.

Sadly, and despite good intentions, the results have not been all one might have hoped. Too many white elephants, "cat herds in the sand" as Edgar Pisani called them, have been put up, inappropriate to our needs. And with success frequently relying heavily on government subsidies, the costs have often been exorbitant. Moreover, we have faced and continue to face the problems created by over-production, for example of Mediterranean-type produce, while as a region we still suffer chronic deficits in our overall food balances.

Even a cursory glance at the chart of agricultural investment in the Arab World, or more spe-

cifically, in the Red Sea region, shows that we have not taken advantage of regional complementarities. True, Sudan is currently lacking in infrastructure, but it alone has more than 55 per cent of the total arable land in the Arab World, yet its fertile soils have been left untapped, while heavy investment has been made in utilising the desert elsewhere. Countries, comprising predominantly arid desert land are expending huge amounts of underground water, lowering the water table and disrupting the fragile balance between livestock and vegetation cover. This in turn leads to greater desertification, likewise, requiring huge amounts of foreign exchange for the imported technology necessary for the reversal of this process. This latter factor has the additional disadvantage of leaving the concerned country almost as vulnerable as before. Technological dependency replaces food dependency and leaves the dependent country equally sensitive to decisions made by those who may wish to influence its internal policies. Surely we can break out of this vicious circle, mainly by being more efficient.

Ladies and Gentlemen, The population of the Arab World is close to two hundred million. Some 70 per cent, moreover, live in Africa where acute food shortages are already endemic. In the next 15 years the total population is expected to increase proportionately more rapidly than in many parts of the world, probably by a further one hundred million, and for this to happen without a secure farming base is very dangerous. Given the current levels of production, we will be facing a shortage of some 40 million tons of wheat. In the Arab World as a whole, the labour force will exceed 100 million and it is conceivable that 50 per cent could be unemployed. The current fall in oil prices, moreover, is confronting many labour-providing countries with potential political

instability. With discharged work-ranks of job-seekers, official remittances in many countries have already fallen by as much as 10 per cent — a situation that is likely to continue — while aid from the oil-rich countries has simultaneously decreased, in some cases by more than half. Serious overcrowding and its concomitant health and social problems could well become a stability-threatening issue. The conclusion is obvious. We have to act now in order to avert major internal upheaval and tragic human suffering.

This is not a prophecy of doom but a call for concerted action and careful management. The Arab World has the human, financial, land and energy resources to enable it to ensure food security. We could even become totally self-sufficient.

The technologically advanced countries have a role to play in all of this, not only in terms of short term alleviation of hunger, but in long term inputs as regards for example, agricultural policy and appropriate technology. This should not be regarded as a purely altruistic exercise. In an interdependent world, inter-regional stability lies in the security, including food security, of each distinct region. Our European friends have been forthcoming in this endeavour, but current needs are so pressing that a more imaginative approach is called for. One that concentrates on long range prospects within the framework of global food security.

What is required is the development of an overall strategy, leading to the establishment of regional policies to this end. We have to recognise that there are great differences in the problems confronting the various countries within each part of the Arab World, and the fact that these problems give rise to different needs.

— Producer countries in the Mediterranean, for example, face different problems from those of the Gulf countries. Their development patterns differ, both in time scale and objectives, but their markets are reciprocal.

— The availability of capital for investment in land development and in the required infrastructural base to complement it is markedly different within the region, necessitating a diversity of approach.

— Trade flows in agricultural produce are changing, leading to ever-shifting patterns of supply and demand, and often making planning difficult at a national level.

All of these issues, and I have mentioned but a few, have to be tackled to form a basis from which a regional picture can be built up and pragmatic solutions to problems ultimately put forward. We have to plan properly, carry out the relevant in-depth studies, choose appropriate techniques and chart a course of action.

There are encouraging examples before us. It is easy to dismiss comparisons between Africa and Asia, India and China. The soils of the Asian countries are generally richer. Nevertheless, the contrasting agricultural performance gives some measure of how badly wrong things have gone in Africa, and how well they can

go with appropriate policies.

India, with its population of about 740 million, has a land area only a third larger than Sudan, population 21 million. India feeds itself. Despite its potential, this year, Sudan will not; and many of its immediate neighbours have lost all prospect of feeding themselves again in the foreseeable future. The point is management and regional cooperation. The ASEAN countries, with their heterogeneous approach, are already taking giant steps towards food self-sufficiency.

The Arab World must unify its position on the issue of food security and the eradication of poverty. We need close-knit cooperation, on a regional level, which takes complementary action as its guideline. Specifically, we should aim for the goal of achieving food self-sufficiency by the end of this century.

Naturally, we will have to rely on imported technology while we develop our indigenous capabilities in this vital area. We have to study specific problems, such as:

- The production of alternative crops;
- the intensification of existing crop production, leading to better land use;
- animal feed production;
- processing and storage of foodstuffs;
- production incentives;
- the creation of a regional data bank enabling more accurate forecasting, crop planning etc.

The list is long. Further, we must pool our experiences with regard to such issues as:

- irrigated cereal production — its regional possibilities, the economics of production and the new technologies involved;
- the dairy industry — the techniques adopted in desert climates and possibilities of expansion;
- low rainfall areas — crop expansion, land rehabilitation and social patterns of land use.

Again, the list is long.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

United in a regional policy, we will achieve food self-sufficiency, divided we, or the less fortunate among us, may starve.

Our sense of common humanity demands the recognition that the daunting problems faced by many African countries today are not Africa's alone — whether in their making, their implications, or in the solutions that must be found to them. They could be our problems tomorrow. Global, and above all, regional cooperation in meeting them is not peripheral, but central, to the survival now, and more particularly in the future, of millions of human beings. It is also a test of our commitment to humanitarian values.

The paradox of our time is: if we can get to the moon and try to conquer space, can we allow our children and millions of our fellow human beings to perish? Surely resolution of this paradox ought to be a paramount concern of humanity today.

Other daily lessons. "We children will defend the revolution," smiling six-year-olds in red, yellow and orange play suits sang for visiting journalists. "We will follow the path of our fallen fathers."

Seven-year-old Ashraf led a chorus of "Long live comrade Babrak Karmal" and "Long live Afghan-Soviet friendship."

Officials said "normal" Kabul schools might not be as well equipped as Watan, which houses about 1,000 orphans up to the age of 18, but the political lessons were the same all over.

Thousands of young children have been sent to the Soviet Union for schooling.

## Kabul pushes Afghanistan firmly on Communist path

By Tom Heneghan

Roulet

KABUL — Afghanistan's Communist leaders are pushing this backward country firmly along the path of Soviet-style modernisation.

It is, they say, a process which neither their Muslim rebel foes nor any international peace talks can reverse. But, if inevitable, it is slow, hampered both by Kabul's six-year war with the Western-backed guerrillas and by its struggle against ingrained customs, illiteracy and indifference.

The framework of a Communist state is clearly in place at least in and around Kabul and Jalalabad,

two cities visited last month by the first large group of Western journalists invited here since 1980, soon after Moscow's military intervention.

There, and in other areas it controls, the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) appears to have basically established its supremacy and is introducing needed social reforms to win over the people's hearts and minds.

Alternatives, such as the traditional society the rebels are defending or the neutral Afghanistan sometimes mooted abroad, are simply out of the question, officials insist.

Self-determination and a Soviet

troop pullout, two demands endorsed by a large majority of the United Nations General Assembly every year, will happen only on the PDPA's terms, they say.

At a rare press conference here on January 26, President Babrak Karmal dismissed the guerrillas as isolated terrorists and said he had no doubt Kabul would eventually crush them.

Asked if his party would share power as part of any peace accord reached through indirect U.N. talks with neighbouring Pakistan, he said: "The PDPA has and will have in future the great historic mission of leading our society and revolution."

The PDPA shuns the word Communist and anything to do with the policies of Hafizullah Amin, the man Moscow helped Karmal depose when it sent in troops in December, 1979.

It argues that Afghanistan, where per capita income is \$130 and only one person in 10 can read or write, must develop first before it can talk about Marxism.

"Amin wanted to set up a dictatorship of the proletariat," said Asad Kishmand, deputy head of the PDPA International Relations Department. "That's ridiculous in this country."

To carry out what it calls its national democratic revolution, the PDPA has mobilised thousands of

Marxist cadres trained at home, in the Soviet Union and in the West to oversee political, economic and social life.

It has adapted to local conditions, wooing private business and hacking pro-government Muslim clerics. But its long-term plans seem modelled on Soviet central Asia, where Moscow crushed a Muslim revolt in the 1920s and rebuilt political, economic and social life along Communist lines.

Political education for this future starts early in Kabul, especially in the Watan (homeland) Orphanage where children orphaned by the war learn political songs and Russian along with their

هكذا سنالأجل



## Channel 6 preview

## Better late than never

By J.H. Boteler

INDEED, one could also say better late than the late, which is very nearly true, and it is only concern for my faithful public — and that means both of you — that has dragged me from my bed of pain to fulfill my duties. As they say, it only hurts when I laugh, and for that reason I will spend even less time than usual on:

## Comedies

Tonight, (Sunday), has the fourth instalment of *The Cabbage Patch*, in which all and sundry conspire to prevent Janet from securing a part-time job with Susie's dinky-looking husband Craig. Monday has *Carol Burnett And Friends*, and more wacky sketches from the red-headed comedienne. Judging from week one, they could do with being a bit sharper and faster, but otherwise it's pleasant enough. Tuesday sees the start of series three of *That's My Boy*, with Ida running into a spot of bother down at the local chip shop, while on Wednesday there is *End Of Empire*, as Jack and the girls decide to up sticks and move, in *Three's Company*. It does look as if the writing is on the wall for this series. Dr. Stinefeld's matrimonial past turns up to haunt him on Thursday in *Emergency Room*, in the shape of a visit to the hospital by both of his ex-wives, one demanding the alimony cheque and the other his blessing over her impending wedding. Which leaves us only with Mr. Belvedere, (Friday), where ghostly George takes up wrestling in order to impress his sons, no doubt to many pithy and caustic comments from Belvedere.

## Documentaries

The temptation to totally forget my column this week was greatly strengthened by the prospect of having to deal with *End Of Empire* (tonight); another suspenseous success story this time around, that of Iran. Learn how the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was one of the meanest colonial concerns when it came to paying dividends to the host country, and how the British government introduced tax changes which reduced the dividends paid to Iran. Then, in 1951, Iran elected a new prime minister, Mohammed Mossadegh. The British ambassador in Tehran thought him "a fanatic"; well, obviously, when you consider his record took to bribes, objected to unconstitutional power and passionately opposed the sale of oil concessions in Iran to foreigners. Turn out, not the right sort at all, had to go. So enter the spooks, MI6 and CIA, the dirty tricks brigade, and in no time at all, welcome back to that very

Medinet Habu, with painted murals so fresh that they could have been painted yesterday. The programme also reconstructs the daily family diet of the villagers and describes the first sit-down strike in history as the villagers demand a better deal from the state bureaucrats. And people claim that we have progressed!

## Drama

Monday sees the tearful and, presumably, drunken end of *Tender Is The Night*, in which Dick's fall from grace is complete. He had a pretty rough time last week, with all the corpses piling up. (How could he love that hideous death-mask?) He won't have much time for rest and recuperation though, since he has to be on parade on Friday, in episode one of *Kane And Abel*. This incredibly subtly titled saga is the brainchild of novelist and occasional politician Jeffrey Archer, but don't let that put you off, since TV can do the most marvellous things these days. William Kane, (Sam Neill, "Reilly, Ace Of Spies"), and Abel Rosnovski, (Peter Strauss) are born on the same day under vastly different circumstances: Abel, the illegitimate son of a Baron and a peasant woman, in the Polish countryside and Kane, the much-awaited progeny of a very prestigious and rich old family, in a private Boston hospital. The two grow up in disparate worlds, as Abel suffers through the death of his entire family, persecution and imprisonment during World War One, and Kane, devastated by the death of his father, flourishes in the comfort of the best educational institutions that America has to offer. His mother remarries one David Osborne, who turns out to be a bit of a crook, and Abel flees Poland and arrives penniless in the land of the free. The stage, and the inevitable collision course, is set. As for Bert Tracy, star-kissed beneficiary of *A Fortunate Life*, (Tuesday), he is so pleased with the hand that fate has dealt him that he becomes extremely pugilistic and punches out anyone who crosses his path.

## Tonight

*The Cabbage Patch* ..... 8:30  
*End Of Empire* ..... 9:10  
*Dempsey And Makepeace* ..... 10:20

## Monday

*Carol Burnett And Friends* ..... 8:30  
*Tender Is The Night* ..... 9:10  
*Dallas* ..... 10:20

## Tuesday

*That's My Boy* ..... 8:30  
*A Fortunate Life* ..... 9:10  
*Magnum* ..... 10:20

## Wednesday

*Three's Company* ..... 8:30  
*Ancient Lives* ..... 9:10  
*Falcon Crest* ..... 10:20

## Thursday

*Emergency Room* ..... 8:30  
*Return To Eden* ..... 9:10  
*Feature Film:*  
*The Beguiled* ..... 10:20

## Friday

*Mr. Belvedere* ..... 8:30  
*Kane And Abel* ..... 9:10  
*Hunter* ..... 10:20



Yet another happy, back-biting family. Kane and Abel, Friday at 9:10

of *Dempsey And Makepeace*, (tonight), and this time they bring their own particular brand of mayhem to bear in an episode entitled "Silver Dollar." On Friday *Hunter* has to deal with an ultra strict cop who kills a colleague for releasing a prisoner and then takes to bribing people. All very problematical and sticky, but nothing that a couple of rounds from a Magnum can't sort out satisfactorily.

## Soaps

As for these, everything is just hunky-dory. In *Dallas*, (Monday), Sue Ellen's sense of propriety is so offended by finding J.R. canoodling with Holly that she hurls it to a bar, gets drunk, and picks up a stranger. The piece is hotting up in *Falcon Crest* on Wednesday, with Chases's wife Maggie going to war with the newspaper, shyster lawyers dividing the spoils, and Jacqueline's will being read, to the joy of some and the chagrin of others, especially Angela. In *Return To Eden* on Thursday Stephanie walks out on the company in order to follow hubby to the island to which he has taken himself off in high dudgeon. Jake, the Perverted Pom, with 21

## Detectives

So much for "The Equaliser." Apparently this was another instance of someone trying to be a clever clogs and tipping the fees at the last moment, and so the deal was called off. But not to worry, since *Magnum* is back in the Tuesday night slot, along with Higgins, to entertain us. This week *Magnum* starts seeing ghosts, namely that of a dead friend, gets very depressed and goes to see a shrink, all of which spells big trouble for somebody. Trouble of course is the constant companion

per cent of the shares, goes for broke and the board meets to elect a new president.

## Feature film

This comes, as usual, on Thursday, and is excellent. *The Beguiled* was made in 1971, directed by Don Siegel, and stars Clint Eastwood, Geraldine Page and Elizabeth Hartman. It is a gothic horror tale and contains one of Eastwood's finest performances as a wounded American Civil War soldier who takes refuge in a girl's school. Dark sexual passions are aroused,

jealousy pervades, and Eastwood becomes the hunted rather than the hunter. It is quite brilliant, but very frightening, and those of a nervous disposition would be well advised to give the last twenty minutes a miss. Interestingly enough, it is Eastwood's only box-office flop.

Well, that's that. A bit shorter than usual, but I'm hardly firing on all cylinders. However, I hope to be next week, when I will return on Saturday in all my long-winded effusiveness and lucid prose. Finally, remember: clunk-click, every trip.

## 'Star Wars' streaks ahead in reduced U.S. budget

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, the fastest military spender in U.S. peacetime history, has slowed his pace somewhat faced with a huge federal budget deficit — but his arms programme remains formidable and his cherished "Star Wars" plan is still striding ahead.

The Soviet Union, trying furiously to halt Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, as "Star Wars" is known officially, can draw little comfort from the 1987 military budget unveiled on Feb. 5 or from Reagan's state of the union address the night before, analysts said.

"I can't see they (the administration) have backed off one scintilla" from plans for a space shield against nuclear missiles, said retired Admiral Eugene Carroll of the private Washington Centre for Defence Information. The Pentagon has asked Congress for \$311.6 billion in 1987, up 8.2 per cent over the 1986 total of \$278.4 billion after inflation.

But the administration says the request is only three per cent above what Congress had promised for 1986 before slashing spending under the new Gramm-Rudman Law to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The figures show that faced with hostility from Congress to higher Pentagon spending, the White House has reduced its planned budget.

A year ago the administration envisaged the Pentagon spending some \$1,100 billion in 1986, 1987 and 1988.

That target has now been lowered to little over \$920 billion and Congress will almost certainly slash it back further.

But Reagan and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger aim to bolster key programmes that are anathema to Moscow.

"Star Wars" research and development funds would increase by 75 per cent from 1986 to \$4.8 billion in 1987.

Some experts say the programme could cost \$1,000 billion, occupy the cream of the nation's scientists and entail the building of

thousands of space satellites and ground-based missiles by the turn of the century.

It seems well on course despite the "spirit of Geneva" established by Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at their November summit meeting.

In his state of the Union message to Congress, Reagan ringingly reaffirmed his fundamental belief that technology could make nuclear weapons obsolete. America, he said, must "make our strategic defence real for all the citizens of planet earth."

Gorbachev says SDI threatens a holocaust because it could give America a first-strike capability from space.

Gorbachev has proposed a nuclear test moratorium as part of a plan for general nuclear disarmament. The administration, now running an SDI-related test series, has rejected the offer, saying it needs to catch up on Soviet tests.

The private Centre on Budget and Policy Priorities calculated a 130 per cent rise in research funds for a small "Midgetman" single-warhead missile, a fast rise in classified funding for the Stealth bomber and advanced air-launched Cruise missile programmes and a 40 per cent after-inflation increase in anti-satellite weapons research spending.

John Steinbruner, U.S.-Soviet relations expert with the Brookings Institution, a think tank, said "Star Wars" funding was getting to the point where the Soviet Union might find it difficult to believe it was solely a research programme.

"This (budget proposal) is going to be greeted in general with an all-time degree of scepticism," he told Reuters.

Carroll said the budget indicated "the highest level of priority" for SDI.

Another superpower analyst, Dimitri Simes, said no one in the administration was suggesting even a scaling down of "Star Wars," despite Moscow's insistence that no progress can be made in arms reduction unless the concept is scrapped.

## Chinese welcome year of the tiger

By William Kazer  
Reuter

HONG KONG — Don't buy shares in February, beware of foul weather in August and don't even think of risky investments in October.

Observe these simple precautions and the year of the tiger, which begins on February 9, should be a prosperous one for you.

So said the astrologers as Chinese communities around the world prepared for their most important festival of all — the lunar new year.

The astrological calendar, a cycle of 12 years each represented by an animal, turns to the tiger this year after chasing out the ox. The tiger symbolises power and energy and many astrologers believe its ferocity will drive out any evil spirits and bring prosperity.

"This should be a more stable year," says fortune teller Lam Chin in Hong Kong, which has seen turbulent times during recent negotiations for the British ter-

ritory's return to China in 1997. "The good times are getting a little closer," he says.

The holiday preparations seem to bear out his view. In Hong Kong, normally frenetic-paced business comes to a week-long halt in honour of the new year — be it a tiger or even a less worthy snake.

Stock and gold traders pause and shopkeepers shut their doors. The central business district is dotted with elaborate signboards wishing "Kung hei fat choy" — "A happy and prosperous new year."

Other symbols of good fortune abound from the forest of loquat plants and chrysanthemums in the market places to the "Lai-see" or red packets of money given to youngsters.

Even McDonald's, the American fast food chain, feels compelled to join in the spirit with its seasonal offering to customers — the McLai-see.

Although each region has given its own flavour to the festival, there is much in common.

In predominantly Chinese Singapore, shops close for a week and the old Chinatown district is festooned with colourful lanterns and banners.

Multiracial Malaysia, where nearly a third of the 14 million people are Chinese, observes a two-day public holiday. Wealthy Chinese families hire traditional lion dancers to perform at their homes.

In Taiwan the holiday is punctuated with the staccato of exploding fire crackers and even in Communist China, where these folk customs were once banned as feudal, the tradition is slowly returning.

Australia's 150,000 Chinese will greet their new year with lion dances, banquets and performances by a visiting opera group from Canton.

The tiger already has taken on special meaning for some. In Taiwan, Buddhist leaders are raising a collection to save 12 Bengal tigers that could soon become a meal for villagers who believe tiger

meat will boost their virility.

This year, according to the soothsayers, has something for everyone. Fortune teller Kam Wan aims her forecasts at politics. "East-West tension will be reduced," she says. But in a pointed reference to Hong Kong's giant neighbour China she says: "There could be trouble from the north."

Lam Chan tailors his predictions to Hong Kong's merchants, saying that "there will be difficulties in March, especially for those factories relying on import quotas" in their overseas markets. Quotes on Hong Kong's vital textile sales to industrial nations are due to be renegotiated this year.

He cautions that crime will rise in the same month but the long arm of the law will catch up with many criminals.

But if you find pessimistic predictions unsettling, all is not lost. Heed the advice of Singapore Finance Minister Richard Hu, a man who has tired of forecasts of economic disaster, and counsels: Ignore them.

## Umbrellas carry Japanese art the world over

By Chikako Takahashi

TOKYO — At his annual autumn garden party, Emperor Hirohito slowly walks along the greeting line of some 2,000 invited guests. He so seldom stops to exchange a few words with the n.

If it rains, a large black umbrella is held over him by a cha-uberlain. The cha-uberlain stands far behind the emperor because the umbrella is one of the largest made in Japan. It's so large that if one of the guests takes a step forward to address the emperor, it keeps the rain off both persons.

Yuji Maehara, president of the company that makes speciality umbrellas, proudly displayed a copy of the emperor's own. It measures 150 centimetres in diameter. An ordinary umbrella averages 120 centimetres.

Despite its large construction, it is astonishingly light in weight. The cloth is silk. The shaft is hewn from hickory and oak. The spring mechanism is made of phosphor

bronze instead of the usual piano wire. Maehara took over the running of the company when he graduated from a Tokyo university. His father had a long history of filling imperial family orders for umbrellas.

"Of course, royal families do not use umbrellas so often," said Maehara, 44. "And they are not at all extravagant. Most of the time I am only asked to change the cloth or the bones of quite old umbrellas."

Once he was asked to change the cloth of the umbrella belonging to the emperor. It's made of green jafete and gold. He so feared losing the piece that he brought it home every night to guard it while he worked on it.

His company has a staff of nine. From the outside it looks like a simple store. In fact, it is just one of many small factories that have a tradition of hand-made goods in Asakusa.

Emperor Hirohito presented

two umbrellas to Queen Elizabeth II when he visited Britain many years ago. Maehara's father built the n. The black silk cloth was high-lighted by a buffalo horn handle decorated with silver.

Since the time, the Maehara umbrellas have carried the export name of Monarch. Since Monarch is also the name of a butterfly, it carries a pleasant connotation abroad. In Japan, the firm's umbrellas have the brandname of Tombow or Dragonfly which conjures up images of rainy afternoons in the countryside.

Maehara's umbrellas are particularly famous because his company originated wax-resist dyeing. Maehara decides the pattern and a workman paints it with a brush on white silk, colours it with acid dyes and dyes it again with wax. The finished umbrellas show subtle cracks of wax over the colourful prints.

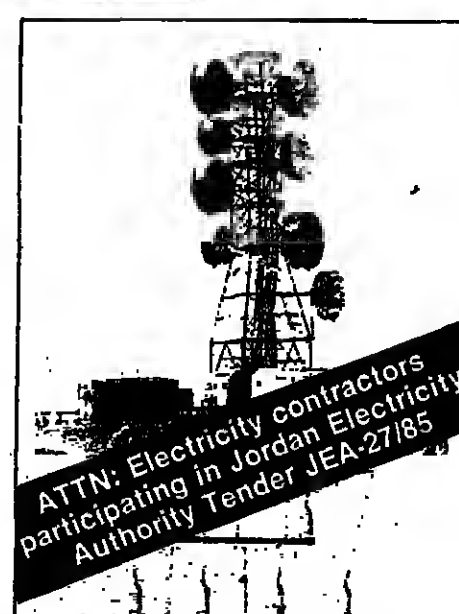
"It takes at least two weeks and sometimes two months to complete one umbrella. I can only

produce about 15 of these special umbrellas a month at the outside, and that's if I let all my workmen devote themselves to this product," Maehara explained.

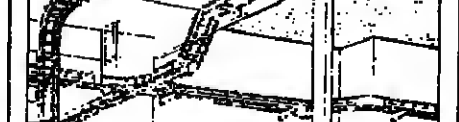
Their beauty is breathtaking. So no depict Japanese traditional patterns like flowers, scenery, ancient scrollwork. Some are modern. Still others are classic scenes of Chinese theatre. Some umbrellas for men display a plain cloth outside but are brightly decorated inside. In Japan, the umbrellas sell for between 10,000 and 80,000 yen (\$50 and \$400).

Although Maehara also sells umbrellas made of polyester for ordinary use, he does have his limits. He does not like umbrellas that fold into compact cases or shortened length. And he despises the spring-loaded umbrellas that snap open at the push of a finger. He prefers the simple elegance of old-fashioned, long umbrellas. The number of people who keep coming back to his shop seem to share those tastes.

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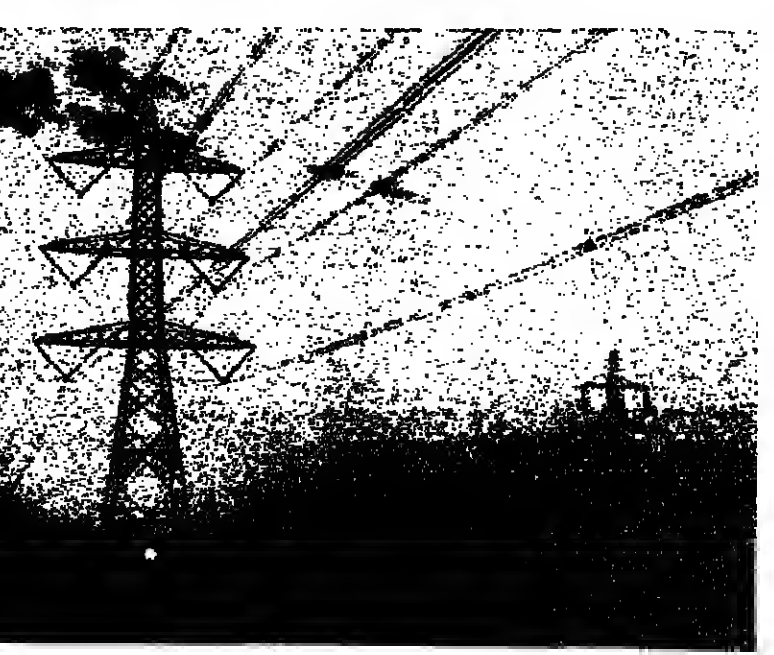
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# Chelsea, eyeing lead, falls hard to Oxford

LONDON (R) — Chelsea's dream of returning to the top of the English First Division for the first time since March, 1965, turned into a nightmare Saturday when they were thrashed 4-1 at home by struggling Oxford.

Only six games survived the snow and ice and with Liverpool and Manchester United meeting Sunday, third-placed Chelsea appeared to have a glorious chance of replacing 1985 champions Everton at the top.

But missing six first team regulars through injury — including international strikers Kerry Dixon and Scott David Speedie — Chelsea never looked capable of containing Oxford, who made nonsense of their third-from-bottom league placing.

Ironically, it was former Chelsea winger Peter Rhoades-Brown who sparked Oxford's unexpected success with a superbly taken free-kick in the 20th minute which he venomously rifled past goalkeeper Eddie Niedzwiecki from 20 metres.

Oxford, without an away win all season, immediately grew in confidence and they moved further in front five minutes from the interval when Rhoades-Brown carved open the Chelsea defence with a surging run down the left.

Rhoades-Brown reached the by-line before curling a delightful cross into the goalmouth which

Welsh international Jeremy Charles rammed home at the far post.

And even though John Bursstead reduced the deficit in the 66th minute, Oxford struck back through Kevin Hebbard and John Aldridge in the 76th and 77th minutes.

Chelsea's defeat means both Liverpool and Manchester United could go top after Sunday's game at Anfield.

At present, Everton leads with 56 points from 28 games but are closely followed by United (55), Chelsea (54) and Liverpool (53).

Tottenham, who have slid into the lower half of the table despite boasting one of the most impressive first team squads in the country, suffered another embarrassing home defeat at the hands of lowly Coventry.

The visitors, parading new signing Alan Brazil from Manchester United, won 1-0 courtesy of an 80th minute goal from former England striker Cyrille Regis.

Brazil, formerly with Ipswich and Tottenham, moved to Coventry in part-exchange for striker Terry Gibson, who will make his league debut for United against

Liverpool.

Scottish Premier League leaders Hearts stretched their unbeaten home run to 13 games though they met with some unexpectedly tough resistance from Dundee who took a ninth minute lead through Bobby Mennie.

But the Edinburgh club, rank outsiders at the start of the season, responded in magnificent style and ran out 3-1 winners with goals from John Colquhoun (22 minutes), John Robertson (60) and Gary Mackay (69).

Dundee United, however, are nicely poised in second place four points behind but with three games in hand.

United, European Cup semi-finalists in 1984, crushed Hibernian 4-0 at home with goals from Eamonn Bannon, Tommy Coyne (2) and Kevin Gallacher, the discovery of the season north of the border.

Champions Aberdeen, six points off the pace but with two games in hand, also found goals easy to come by against visiting Clydebank whom they thrashed 4-1.

Striker Eric Black scored a hat-trick for Aberdeen which must have impressed manager Alex Ferguson, who will now find it difficult to leave the youngster out of his World Cup plans. International midfielder Jim Bett scored Aberdeen's fourth goal.

## Budd sets world record



Zola Budd

COSFORD, England (R) — Britain's Zola Budd shattered the world best mark for the women's indoor 3,000 metres by more than two seconds Saturday when she clocked eight minutes 39.79 seconds at an athletics match between Britain and Hungary.

Budd, who has recently returned from her native South Africa where she was reported to have enjoyed her best off-season's training ever, took the lead from the gun and almost lapped her third-placed teammate Susan Tooley.

Urged on by a crowd of 3,000, Budd sped around the final lap to beat easily the previous mark of 8:42.3 set by the Soviet Union's Olga Bondarenko last month.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Bubka reclaims pole vault mark

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet pole vaulter Sergei Bubka raised the world indoor best in pole vault for the third week in a row Saturday when he cleared 5.92 metres at first try in the Soviet Indoor Athletic Championships, the official news agency TASS said. Bubka, who holds the world outdoor record of 6 metres, bested the 5.90 metres of Joe Dial, a 23-year-old American, on Feb. 1. Dial had gone one centimetre higher than countryman Billy Olsen a week earlier in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Before that, Olsen lifted the record to 5.88 in Los Angeles Jan. 18, three days after Bubka raised it to 5.87 in Osaka, Japan.

### East German clocks 6.71 50-metre hurdles

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German Cornelia Oschkenat set a world indoor best time of 6.71 seconds for the women's 50 metres hurdles at an athletics meeting Saturday. Oschkenat bettered by 0.02 seconds the mark she set here two weeks ago.

### Hoerner tops Caulkins breaststroke time

BONN (R) — Silke Hoerner of East Germany broke the world's best time for the women's 100 metres breaststroke at the Bonn International Swimming Festival Saturday. Her time of one minute 7.05 seconds in a 25-metre pool was 0.42 of a second faster than the previous best held by Tracy Caulkins of the United States.

### New Zealand II confirmed as winner

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — New Zealand II led the 12-Metre Yachting World Championship Saturday after the first of seven heats, according to official results. America II was second and Australia II third. Saturday's official results follow International Yachting Jury decisions on protests by yachts in Friday's race. South Australia received a 50 per cent penalty after a clash with Courageous and French Kiss was penalised 20 per cent after a protest from New Zealand. New Zealand II finished the 25 nautical mile course in three hours 22 minutes and 34 seconds, 19 seconds ahead of America II. Australia II was 42 seconds further behind.

## Erving, Jabbar lead All-Stars

DALLAS (AP) — Julius Erving, a starting guard for the Philadelphia 76ers since mid-December, makes his 10th consecutive start as a forward Sunday in the 36th National Basketball Association All-Star game.

The 76ers were struggling with a 12-11 record when Erving was inserted as a starting guard on Dec. 14. After that, they won 19 of 25 games.

Boston Celtics coach K.C. Jones will make the lineup decisions for the Eastern Conference team after starting Erving, forward Larry Bird of Boston, Center Moses Malone of Philadelphia and guards Sidney Moncrief of Milwaukee and Detroit's Isiah Thomas.

"I was picked as a forward and I expect to play forward extensively," Erving said. "They picked four other guards. K.C. will make the final decision, but there has been no discussion about playing guard."

But Houston coach Bill Fitch said if Jones wants to use Erving in the backcourt, "He has a guard out there that no other guard in the league can post up."

"The switch to guard has not been that difficult for me," said Erving, an All-Star Most Valuable

## Arguello can't afford to lose

By Ed Schuyler Jr.  
AP Boxing Writer

RENO, Nevada — Alexis Arguello will continue chasing the dream of a fourth title Sunday, knowing his 10-round fight against Billy Costello could be his last.

"If I lost, I'd say it would be over," said the former three-time champion, who will be 34 on April 19.

But a victory should put Arguello into position to once again challenge for the Junior Welterweight Championship.

"If I win the fourth title, I will have it made," he said.

Arguello appeared to have it made when he retired following his second loss to Aaron Pryor, on a 10th-round knockout, Sept. 9, 1983.

"He grossed almost \$3.5 million in that last year" beginning with a 14th-round knockout loss to Pryor Nov. 2, 1982, and covering four fights, said manager Bill Miller.

But Arguello went broke. Asked how he lost his fortune, Arguello simply said, "I spent it."

There were bad investments and apparently bad friends. Arguello acknowledges he tried drugs, but not to the point of getting addicted.

For Sunday's fight, the second of his comeback, he reportedly will get between \$150,000 and \$200,000. Costello reportedly is getting \$80,000.

The bout will be held in the

11,000-seat Lawlor Events Center on the campus of the University of Nevada-Reno.

Arguello says money is not what spurred his comeback, which began with a fifth-round knockout of Pat Jefferson last Oct. 25 at Anchorage, Alaska.

"I want to break the barrier to be the first one to win four titles," he said. Arguello already has been a featherweight, junior lightweight and lightweight champion.

"You've got to understand. I became a fighter when I was 14," he said. Fighting is what he's done well at a high level for more than half his life. His record is 79-6, with 63 knockouts.

"I could even be knocked out, but that's not what I came here for. I am a fighter."

It was pride that sent Costello here, and he, too, realizes that defeat will make this a point of no return as far as boxing is concerned.

"That's it for me. The same thing for him," he said.

Costello, who will be 30 on April 10, had a 29-0 record, with 17 knockouts when he defended the World Boxing Council super lightweight (junior welterweight) title against Lonnie Smith last Aug. 21.

Smith knocked Costello down four times, then knocked him out in the eighth round. Costello announced his retirement, but he couldn't live with the loss.

"I talked to my wife and she left it up to me. I was more embarrassed than anything."

"It wouldn't be bad losing to Alexis Arguello, but I'm not going to lose to Alexis Arguello," Costello said.

If he doesn't, he'll be in line for a shot at the title he won when he knocked out Bruce Curry in the 10th round Jan. 29, 1984, and which he defended twice before losing to Smith.

Arguello first fought for a title when he lost a 15-round decision to Ernest Marcel, the World Boxing Association featherweight champion, on Feb. 16, 1974.

He won the WBA featherweight title on a 13th-round knockout of Ruben Olivares and defended it four times before relinquishing it because he couldn't make the 126-pound weight limit.

He won the WBC super featherweight title on a 13th-round knockout of Alfredo Escalera on Jan. 28, 1978, and defended it eight times before giving it up to campaign as a lightweight.

He became the WBC lightweight champion on a 15-round decision over Jim Watt on June 20, 1981, and made four defenses before challenging Pryor.

Arguello is one of only seven fighters to win three championships. The others are Bob Fitzsimmons, Henry Armstrong, Tony Canzoneri, Barney Ross, Wilfredo Benitez and Roberto Duran.

## Aussies hope to end MCG jinx

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Allan Border readily admitted Saturday that six months ago he wouldn't have bothered to speak to Greg Matthews about winning tactics.

At the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) on the eve of the clash with India which could earn Australia the World Series Cup title, he said that the animated Matthews would be the first in whom he would confide.

The MCG to captain Kapil Dev is Indian territory after two WSC qualifying successes here and the tourists will defend it Sunday to level the series and stay in the fight.

"Matthews is a confidence player, never says die and has dev-

eloped tremendously as a player," said Border at net practice Saturday on the MCG. "I ask special players their opinions as the game progresses, but would never have thought of confiding in Matthews a short time ago," Border acknowledged.

He said the Australians are on a winning high after their SCG success despite a stop-start battle with sub-tropical rain and hail after being sent in by Kapil.

"But winning tests is still the crunch. I want to convert the success charge into that respect in New Zealand," Border said.

The Australians leave for a three-test, four one-day international tour of New Zealand

on Thursday.

Australia goes into Sunday's clash at the MCG with world champions India one-up after the cliff-hanger 11 runs win last Wednesday on the Sydney Cricket Ground in the first of the best of three final clashes.

They must overcome the MCG five year hex to make the series a clean sweep — the Green and Golds have lost their last three limited over clashes to India in Melbourne.

A 1983 Esso scholarship winner, Matthews has matured from a one-time brash newcomer who offended the old hands with his outgoing nature to one of the most valued of the country's cricketers.

moment toughness. That's my first goal."

Gilbert, who last month scored a shock upset against John McDermott in the first round of the Masters Championship, was named to the U.S. Davis Cup team Friday for the first time.

"We played some tough battles in the past and I've come out the short end, so this one was sweet. It's been a good day for me," Gilbert said.

Pernfors, who is ranked 157 in the world, excelled from the baseline against Curren, who abandoned his customarily aggressive serve and volley style.

Curren lost his serve in the first game of the match and appeared unable to recover.

"I think that was the key to the match, to break him, because he got to thinking about his own serve and I started thinking I could break it," Pernfors said. "I was surprised he stayed back so much."

"I think I played one of my best matches ever," he said.

Curren said he was disappointed with his effort. "I didn't play the game that I hoped to play," Curren said. "I didn't serve well enough to come in more and be more aggressive. It was crazy of me to stay back and try and hit with him."

## Gilbert upsets Connors in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (R) — Brad Gilbert celebrated his selection to the U.S. Davis Cup Squad with a 3-6, 6-4, 6-4 upset of top seed Jimmy Connors Friday in the \$315,000 U.S. Indoor National Tennis Championships.

Gilbert was joined in the semifinals by three Swedes, including unseeded Mikael Pernfors, who scored another surprise as he ousted fourth-seeded Kevin Curren of the U.S. 6-4, 6-2.

Stefan Edberg, seeded second, and third-seeded Anders Jarryd advanced in straight sets wins

over Americans. Edberg defeated seventh seed Johan Kriek 6-3, 6-2 and Jarryd beat sixth-seeded Paul Annacone 7-6 (7-3) 7-5.

The eighth-seeded Gilbert broke Connors' serve just twice in the match but his single breaks in the second set and third set were decisive.

"I feel like I let a lot of opportunities slip by," Connors said. "I was in there trying, it's just the way he played. But I've improved from last week. I was hitting the ball better. I just need more matches to play myself into tou-

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"Gely Boy"

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Pentax Camera 6x7 w/TTL Prism Finder and 165mm Pentax lens & shoulder strap. Only 2 months used JD 450 or nearest offer.

NIKKOR lens 80-200mm f4 mint JD 90  
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Interested please call Mary at Tel. 821703 from 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

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### CHINA RESTAURANT ABOVE HOMAM SUPERMARKET

Take away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA Tel: 0331-4415.

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The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Alhiyyah Girls School Take away is available

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Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbeque for lunch and dinner FRIDAY

Tel: 818214 Come and taste our specialties Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

### Cinema CONCORD

Tel: 677420

BACK TO THE FUTURE

(Colour)

Performances - 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

FIRST BLOOD

Part One (Colour)

Performances - 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

### Cinema Philadelphia

Tel: 634144 - 634149

PERFECT

(Colour)

Performances - 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

GIRLS IN THE NAVY

(Colour)

Performances - 12:00, 3:00, 5:30, 8:00

### Cinema OPERA

Abdell, behind Alfa Office

Tel: 675573

SECRET PLACES

(Colour)

Performances - 3:30, 6:00, 8:30



## Midland Bank terminates troubled Crocker marriage

LONDON (R) — Midland Bank said Friday it was selling its Californian subsidiary Crocker National to fellow California bankers Wells Fargo, ending a troubled six-year marriage which has been a painful drain on Midland's finances.

Midland, one of Britain's four biggest banks, said it had signed a definitive agreement with Wells Fargo for Fargo to acquire Crocker for the equivalent of its 1985 year-end net asset value, a figure estimated at \$1.08 billion.

The stock market, giving a clear and positive verdict on the sale, swiftly pushed Midland's shares to a high of \$5.09 (\$7.15) from a previous close of \$4.29 (\$6.02).

Midland took full ownership of Crocker last year, raising its stake from the 57 per cent it had acquired in 1980 in its bid to secure a foothold in the large U.S. market.

By this move, Midland hoped to gain greater control of its floundering subsidiary, whose losses were ballooning as a result of the economic downturn in the Californian economy, where the slump in the cereal and wine industries and declining property values had badly hurt Crocker's customers.

By the beginning of last year, with Crocker having just reported 1984 losses of \$324 million, Midland's own capital position and earnings were being seriously affected.

The subsidiary reported 1985 earnings of \$38 million, while its non-performing loans at the end of last year totalled \$254 million after \$1.13 billion a year earlier.

Midland Chairman Donald Barron said while it was clear that Crocker could now operate profitably, a combined Fargo and Crocker would enjoy a strength in the Californian market that Crocker could not achieve on its own.

He said Midland was confident it could meet the U.S. banking needs of its domestic and multinational clients without owning a U.S. domestic network.

It therefore concluded that the sale, expected to be completed by the end of this year, would be in the best interests of Midland shareholders and would enable it to concentrate considerable resources on strategic priorities, Mr. Barron said.

Midland said Crocker's \$1.08 billion net asset value approximated to Midland's investment in the subsidiary.

## Belgrade seeks lower oil price

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia wants a cut in the price of Soviet oil from its present \$27 a barrel following the fall in world market prices of crude, Foreign Trade Minister Milenko Bojanic said. Mr. Bojanic told a news conference that talks would be held in the coming weeks. The Soviet Union, with Iraq and Libya, is one of Yugoslavia's main foreign suppliers of oil.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 9, 1986**  
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A natural day and evening for you to engage in usual Sunday pursuits, especially where spiritual, mental or ethical considerations may be involved.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Meditation can show you how to make all of your activities more profitable and successful in the days ahead.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Get in touch with close friends and state how you would like them to help you in your plans, and gain their cooperation.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Decide upon how best to handle community affairs in the near future. Then later discuss your career with a prominent person.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Seek out wise individuals who can give you good advice on how to solve your problems and achieve your goals. You may have to take a short trip to gain your goals in this direction.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Your hunches are exceptionally good now, so listen to their promptings, and follow them. Later you can come to an understanding.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** A good day to have long talks with associates and plan the future more intelligently for greater success.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** A fine day to study your environment and know how best you can improve it. If a fellow worker is available, make arrangements.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** A good day to go out for amusements that give you relief from daily tensions. If you have a mate, get out and have fun together.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Your home is where you can find the greatest amount of pleasure and happiness today.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Go where you can gain new ideas that can be helpful to you during the new week. Think big.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Even while at Sunday pursuits, concentrate on how to have greater abundance in the days ahead.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Do whatever you please today and get your ideas across to others easily since you are thinking wisely now.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she can readily comprehend the principles behind any undertaking, so give a good education that will also teach how to make good ideas become a reality and how best to make them work. Teach to be more objective since there is a tendency here to be too haphazard.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Elaine George

ACROSS

- 1 Bath powder
- 2 Pretense
- 3 City
- 4 Ensign
- 5 Cornucopia
- 6 Biblical mother-in-law
- 7 Theophrastus
- 8 — can't leave
- 9 Balled
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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INIA OREN GIVON  
ROADIE HAHADAY  
REHASE DAI  
RED TUDLE  
NOES MEN AARE  
ONTHREADITROVIN  
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## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the weeks starting Saturday, Feb. 1, '86 and ending Wednesday Feb. 5, 1986 (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking &amp; financial institutions</b>					
Jordan Islamic Bank	1928	4528	2.350	2.350	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4250	10347	2.430	2.430	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	48018	72147	1.500	1.500	1.000
Housing Bank	4750	7367	1.530	1.560	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	27653	59056	2.000	2.220	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	18050	28323	1.500	1.570	1.000
Petra Bank	13870	39803	2.860	2.860	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	170	3910	24.000	23.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	46	805	17.500	17.500	5.000
Arab Bank	1540	239643	159.000	151.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	3610	9271	2.570	2.570	1.000
Jordan Finance House	86150	73329	0.860	0.860	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	10096	10592	1.020	1.060	1.000
Islamic Investment House	13756	13567	1.000	0.990	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	30536	22213	1.210	1.200	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation	177565	74648	0.900	0.920	1.000
National Financial Investments	207525	248392	1.180	1.200	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	41187	30016	0.700	0.740	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	13608	8509	0.620	0.640	1.000
<b>Insurance</b>					
Holy Land Insurance	5900	5900	1.090	1.000	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	500	1430	2.870	2.860	1.000
RESCO Insurance	5342	2411	0.910	0.980	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	4814	5730	1.200	1.200	1.000
Jordan Insurance	50	570	11.500	11.400	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	50	105	1.900	2.100	1.000
Al Arab Insurance & Reinsurance	6513	5393	0.780	0.860	1.000
Universal Insurance	100	80	0.750	0.800	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance	2500	2125	0.820	0.850	1.000
<b>Services and Industries</b>					
Jordan Electric Power	8983	13219	1.460	1.490	1.000
National Shipping Lines	5300	4031	0.770	0.760	1.000
Jordan Dairy	360	428	1.210	1.190	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4642	13752	2.940	3.000	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	95153	72812	0.770	0.760	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	16171	41829	2.540	2.570	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	4211	10404	2.450	2.500	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	10500	3225	0.310	0.310	1.000
National Industries	10200	8138	0.770	0.800	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	10480	18581	1.750	1.830	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries	65	77	1.220	1.180	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	2630	10460	3.800	4.000	1.000
Alladin Industries	41910	30637	0.740	0.730	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	200	110	0.550	0.550	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes	158	2032	12.000	13.000	5.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	189745	166699	0.870	0.900	1.000
Jordan Industrial Investments	1000	635	0.660	0.630	1.000
Arab International Hotels	20144	8303	0.400	0.420	1.000
Management and Consultation	111110	24444	0.470	0.470	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	650	2351	3.550	3.650	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	3972	3893	0.980	0.980	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	31450	38020	1.200	1.200	1.000
Chemical Industries	2650	7629	0.970	1.000	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	3100	2108	0.680	0.680	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development & Investment	18402	27602	1.480	1.500	1.000
National Steel Industries	9225	10954	1.160	1.180	1.000
Jordan Tanning	167	302	1.800	1.810	1.000
Jordan Leasing Equipment	19294	14684	0.730	0.750	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	10960	11141	1.050	1.000	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	1850	1166	0.620	0.630	1.000
General Mining	1150	1840	1.550	1.600	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	3350	972	0.290	0.290	1.000
Petra for Projects & Leasing	7392	2144	0.790	0.790	1.000
Arab Development & Investment	52550	37836	0.720	0.720	1.000
Rafia Plastic Bags	100	105	1.050	1.050	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries	2520	882	0.350	0.350	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	6693	44624	6.650	6.670	5.000
Grand total	1443515	1618279			

## U.S. court rules against automatic cuts in spending

WASHINGTON (R) — A special three-judge U.S. court has overturned a key section of a new budget cutting law, which is expected to make it more difficult for Congress to achieve a balanced budget in five years.

In a major decision Friday night, the federal judges ruled unconstitutional the automatic spending cuts in the so-called Gramm-Rudman law that would be triggered if Congress fails to meet set annual ceilings for budget deficits.

President Reagan declared he was undismayed by the decision and maintained that it did not invalidate the budget control law.

Pointing out that the law provides a fallback mechanism for triggering spending cuts that would directly involve Capitol Hill, White House spokesman, Mr. Larry Speakes said, "the spotlight is on Congress to act."

The law signed by President Reagan in December is designed to force speeding cuts on Congress and the president, if after a set time they fail to agree on how to cut the deficit.

They have failed to curb spiralling \$200 billion annual deficits since 1982.

The deficits are widely believed to be hurting the U.S. economy by sustaining high interest rates, keeping the dollar high internationally and crippling U.S. export sales.

But the court said the process for triggering the automatic annual spending cuts gives power to a government employee — the comptroller general — that is only reserved for the president.

Under the law, the comptroller general who heads the General Accounting Office — an agency that watched over government spending — issues an order on where spending cuts will be made if Congress fails to achieve budget deficit ceilings.

That order must be carried out automatically by the president — the provision now ruled unconstitutional.

Mr. Reagan signed the first order on Feb. 1 to go into effect on March 1 to cut \$11.7 billion from the current estimated fiscal 1986 deficit of about \$206 billion.

The three-judge court ruled that order unconstitutional but

delayed killing it until the high court rules.

An author of the Gramm-Rudman law, Republican Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, filed a supreme court challenge to the three-judge ruling after it was issued.

But like other supporters of the bill he hailed the court decision as a victory, even though a partial one.

He noted the court upheld the other sections of the law, including a back-up spending cut plan now that the automatic reduction process was stricken.

That backup plan is tantamount to Congress passing a bill, which is subject to debate, changes and even the risk of defeat.

Mr. Gramm predicted that Congress, however, would ratify the comptroller general's spending cut order by putting it into legislation to get around the unconstitutional ruling.

The other main sponsor of the law, Republican Mark Rudman of New Hampshire, said he believes the supreme court will uphold the entire law.

But he acknowledged that it will be more complex to get spending cuts through if the supreme court also says automatic cuts are illegal.

"Although not as clean as the provision struck down by the court, it works and allows us to proceed with deficit reduction," Mr. Rudman said.

The law suit was filed by a dozen congressmen opposed to the Gramm-Rudman law led by Oklahoma Democratic representative, Mr. Mike Synar.

An organization representing retired U.S. treasury employees also filed a lawsuit asking it to be declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Synar, claiming victory, told a press conference "the court said today, in no uncertain terms, that Congress can run but it can't hide from its responsibilities."

He said Congress must now work to reduce the deficit without relying on automatic cuts not subject to politically touchy votes.

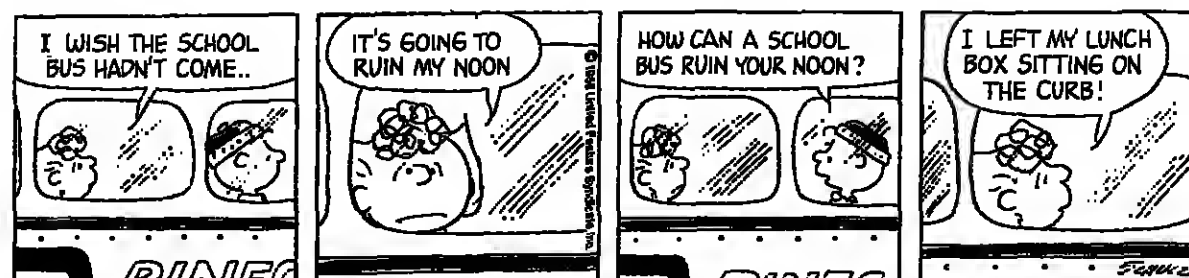
## Washington sets tough rules for firms in Libya

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration Friday night set tough rules for U.S. firms operating in Libya following imposition of U.S. economic sanctions, ordering that their profits be held in escrow until they quit the country.

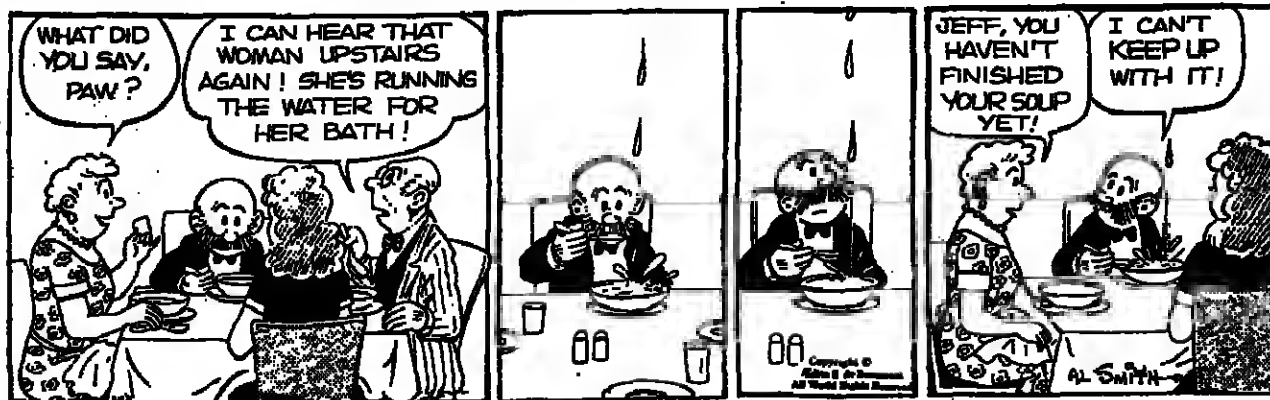
American oil companies operating in Libya were barred from distributing Libyan oil and required to end all corporate involvement in operating the oilfields.

The rules apply to companies given limited extensions to the Feb. 1 cutoff date for Libyan operations because an immediate pullout would give the government of Libya an economic windfall. A State Department announcement said the potential windfall amounted to more than \$1 billion.

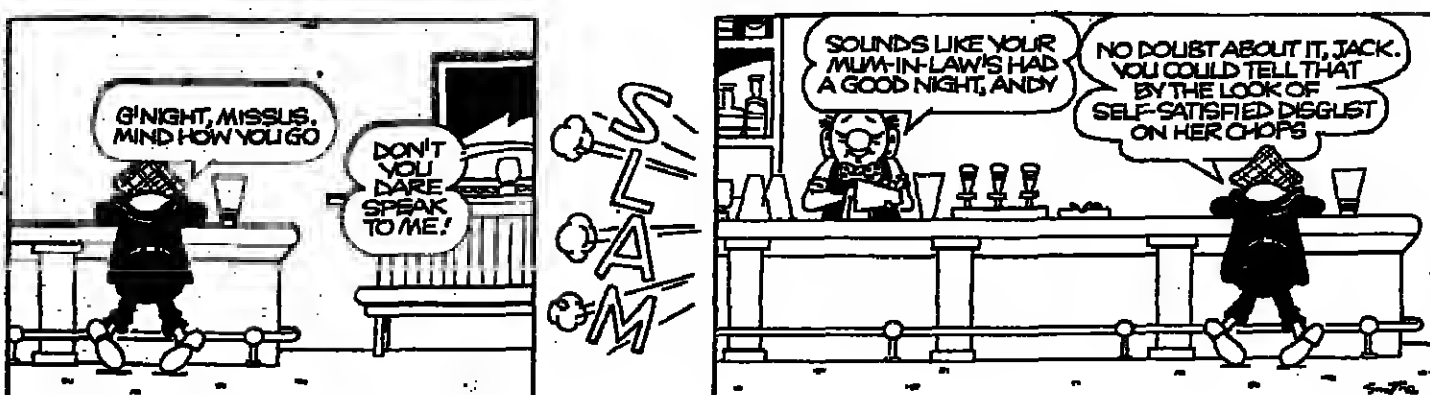
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





# Gorbachev blames U.S. for continuing war in Afghanistan

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in remarks published Saturday, said his government wants "very much" to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, but the United States seeks to expand the conflict.

The official TASS news agency issued a summary of an interview Mr. Gorbachev had earlier this month with the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanite.

Portions of the interview were printed in L'Humanite's Saturday edition, focusing on Mr. Gorbachev's statement that Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov will not be allowed to emigrate because he still possesses state secrets.

The TASS summary provided additional details on other topics in the interview involving Afghanistan, the late Soviet dictator Josef Stalin and domestic issues.

TASS said Mr. Gorbachev, in an exchange of written questions and answers with L'Humanite, was asked if there is hope for an end to the war in Afghanistan in the near future and the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

He quoted him as replying: "We would want that very much and will, within our capabilities, work toward that. The government of Afghanistan, as we know, holds the same position."

But he added, "there are external forces in that conflict, which broke out because of outside interference in the first place, which

are interested in continuing and expanding it — these are Pakistan and the USA.

"Western Europe can influence the course of events as well. I think that if the situation in and around Afghanistan were soberly evaluated there and, of course, if our interests and the interests of universal peace were weighed up, the ways to assist the solution of the problem would be found."

His remarks were a rare public reference by a Kremlin leader to the Afghan war and the presence of Soviet military units there.

The Soviet sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979 to help the government battle the Afghan rebels, and now has an estimated 115,000 military personnel in the country.

Moscow has maintained that the Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan after the government asked for help against the rebels, saying they were being backed by America, Pakistan and other countries.

TASS said Mr. Gorbachev cited recent moves by Afghan President Babrak Karmal to bring people from outside his party into the government as evidence of efforts to return life to normal.

Another issue that generally

goes unmentioned by Soviet leaders is the Stalin era.

Mr. Gorbachev was asked if vestiges of Stalinism remain in the Soviet Union and he replied: "Stalinism is a concept made up by opponents of Communism and used on a large scale to smear the Soviet Union and Socialism as a whole."

Mr. Gorbachev then made a rare reference to the 20th Communist Party Congress, held in 1956, when Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin's regime as a cult of personality.

Following Mr. Khrushchev's "secret speech" to the congress, Stalin's name virtually disappeared from Soviet public life.

TASS quoted Gorbachev as saying, "Thirty years have passed since the question of overcoming Stalin's personality cult was raised at the 20th party congress and since the Communist Party Central Committee passed a resolution on that question."

"Truth to tell, these decisions did not come easy to our party. It was a test of party principles and of loyalty to Leninism. I think that we have withstood the test with honour and drawn proper conclusions from the past."

Mr. Gorbachev has repeated that Andrei Sakharov cannot go abroad because he knows state secrets.

Confirmation that Sakharov will not be allowed to go abroad came as the West waited for news

of jailed Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, who is expected to be included in an East-West spy swap on Tuesday.

He may be freed in this way because he was jailed for 13 years in 1978 on spying charges, which he denies. But Sakharov, exiled to a provincial city, has no such conviction.

Mr. Gorbachev said that Sakharov had broken Soviet law and measures had been taken against him accordingly.

"Sakharov lives in Gorky in normal conditions, conducts research and remains an academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He is in normal health, as far as I know," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev also told L'Humanite that Soviet Jews were free and equal and that his country had no political prisoners — only some 200 people serving sentences for anti-state crimes.

Mr. Gorbachev reiterated his anxieties about Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, a proposed anti-missile shield, saying it would lead to an uncontrolled arms race.

A cheaper, safer way of averting nuclear war was Moscow's proposal to eliminate such weapons by the year 2000, he said.

He added that Moscow now felt able to draft new arms proposals more boldly because the Geneva summit had improved the political atmosphere and raised prospects for détente.

# Large scale fraud reported in Philippines presidential elections

DACOLOD, The Philippines (R) — Cheating and intimidation were rampant when the people of the impoverished sugar-growing island of Negros voted for a new president Friday, according to independent observers who watched the polls.

But voters shrugged off official warnings about possible Communist guerrilla violence and headed for the polling stations by jeep, crowded on to cars drawn by water buffalo or on foot.

Deputy armed forces chief Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos had said Negros was a potential trouble spot but only two isolated attacks by guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) were reported.

Unemployed sugar workers in dusty plantation villages queued under coconut trees while in the city of Cádiz gunmen in unmarked cars cruised the streets.

Outside polling stations hawkers sold fried squid and banana fritters from stalls under banners saying "vote with your conscience — don't sell your vote."

Confusion seemed to be the order of the day in many places as people milled around polling stations trying to find their way through voting formalities.

One of the first people to vote at Singcang, after the school bell signaled the opening of the polls at 7 a.m., was taxi-driver Ernie Genon.

"I voted for Cory for prices in Negros," he said. "It's too expensive to buy food. She will make the economy better. All the drivers are voting for Cory. It's the same story. Gasoline prices are too high."

Sugar worker Joel Biene said he voted for Mrs. Aquino because "I can't afford rice. I can't take another six years of Marcos."

He said he was working irregularly, earning 16 pesos (75

cents) a day to feed his wife and three children.

More than 400,000 sugar workers on Negros have been thrown out of work by the slump in world sugar prices.

In Santa Rosa, on an estate attacked by guerrillas three days earlier, village chief Elias Rubaton said his people would vote for President Ferdinand Marcos.

"We want a victory for Marcos. We still love him. He is the man to protect us from the NPA."

In the town of Silay, Jesus Armigod said he was also backing Marcos.

"I am a veteran and he is a veteran. He is our most decorated soldier," he said.

He dismissed U.S. newspaper reports that Marcos had lied about his exploits as a World War II guerrilla fighter as "untrue, due to politics."

Namrel volunteers were banned in Cádiz, capital of the newly-created province of Negros Del Norte, where many people went to the polls wearing "I love Gustilo" T-shirts.

Governor Armando Gustilo, a staunch Marcos ally, had warned Namrel workers he would throw them in jail if they entered the precincts.

At least two unmarked jeeps full of gunmen who were believed to be members of a private army roamed the streets.

Reporters were photographed by men who ran away when approached.

Officials of Mrs. Aquino's United Nationalist Democratic Organisation said cheating had been widespread in Cádiz. They said some of them had been barred from polling stations and replaced by people carrying forged UNIDO credentials.

One said the ballot box was carried away from his station before its initial count by men he des-

cribed as "KBL goons." He said he tried to stop them but was shoved away.

Officials of Marcos's KBL Party (New Society Movement) and commission of election officials could not be reached for comment.

Reporters were stopped from knocking on the door of a room at the mayor's office by a man wearing jeans, a T-shirt and a baseball hat carrying a shotgun. He said he was a "private security man."

Namrel officials in Bacolod reported many cases of people trying to vote again under different names and said men were handing out money outside polling stations.

At one station three "flying voters" had been caught after a man reported that the name of his brother, who was in Saudi Arabia, had appeared on the rolls.

One of them told Reuters his name was Francisco Gabeyeron and showed me a certificate in the name of Romulo Pano. He said he had been given it by a man who told him to vote for Marcos. He was to have been paid later.

I also saw people rubbing off the "indebible" ink from their fingers which was supposed to have shown they had voted. Several people were seen coming out from voting with no ink mark at all.

"I wouldn't think this is a clean and honest election, not with the complaints we've been swamped with," said Namrel's Bacolod Chairman Ludmila Lacson.

A team of U.S. observers said they had heard many reports of cheating, fraud, bribery and intimidation but had seen little firsthand.

"We don't know what we didn't see," said Glenn Cowan "but I think we accomplished a great deal in as much as people were pleased to see us."

# Divers sent to shuttle search area

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The U.S. Navy sent divers to a prime Challenger debris search area as the Coast Guard prepared to end its sea sweeps for floating shuttle debris to concentrate on recovering underwater wreckage.

Twenty-two divers boarded the USS Preserver, a salvage ship, and headed for relatively shallow waters off Cape Canaveral. The divers, who wear helmets and pressurized suits, operate normally in 58 to 70 metres of water.

That ruled out operations at the location where the right booster rocket is believed to lie in 1,100 feet (335 metres) of water. The right booster is the most sought-after piece of wreckage — other than the crew cabin — because it appears from photographs that

flame sputtered from the side of that rocket toward the shuttle's main fuel tank.

The Preserver, a World War II vessel, has one boom capable of raising 10 tons and another with an 8-ton lift capacity.

In response to news inquiries, NASA late Friday issued a statement that "no identifiable human remains have been recovered" since the explosion.

Asked whether that means merely that remains have not been identified, NASA replied: "We mean that no remains identifiable as human have been found."

Since the shuttle exploded on Jan. 28, killing its crew of seven, the Coast Guard said many thousands of square miles of the Atlantic had been searched by a combined force that also included

NASA, air force and navy vessels and aircraft.

An area 15 miles (24 kilometers) offshore has been put off limits to all non-official vessels and it is believed that sonar indicates the shuttle's left booster is there.

About 12 tons of debris have been brought to a warehouse on the Kennedy Space Centre and laid out on a giant grid roughly resembling the shape of the Challenger. Most of the yield of floating debris was in the first days after the explosion.

# Mitterrand urges continuity

LILLE, France (R) — An unrepentant French President Francois Mitterrand has again made clear he will remain in office for the next two years whatever the result of crucial legislative elections next month.

"We must continue," he told a mass rally in this Socialist stronghold of northern France to thunderous applause Friday night.

Mr. Mitterrand rejected charges by the right-wing opposition, generally tipped to win the March 16 polls, that he was acting as Socialist Party chief rather than as head of state.

"I am the president of France," he declared. "I was a party chief, but I am no longer. I consider myself the guarantor of social and national cohesion."

But he made clear he would prefer to see France's 36 million voters preserve what he called the conquests of nearly five years of Socialist rule.

"Don't turn back," he pleaded. Without giving details, he said the programme of the opposition Gaullist RPR and centre-right UDF could revive old social tensions at the expense of the middle class as well as the poor.

Mr. Mitterrand spoke alone at a lecture in front of a huge banner proclaiming "with the president." At the end of his 100-minute speech he took a little girl from the crowd and held her hand while the Marseillaise — the French national anthem — was played.

The president then gave the girl a kiss in an unusual gesture welcomed by his supporters.

Mr. Mitterrand's host at Lille, former prime minister and city mayor Pierre Mauroy, did not speak at the rally.

In an interview with the pro-government Paris daily Le Matin Mr. Mauroy said the "knives were drawn" in the ranks of the right-wing opposition.

# Cuba drops veterans from party hierarchy

HAVANA (R) — Cuba has revamped its ruling Communist Party hierarchy in what Western diplomats Saturday described as a major break with the past, long dominated by veterans of the 1959 revolution.

About one-third of the Central Committee, including 12 full and candidate members of the politburo, were voted out at Friday's final session of the party's five-year congress.

"The changes in party leadership often used to be merely symbolic, but this time it was necessary to renovate," President Fidel Castro said in a closing speech.

The four full politburo members demoted include two of only five so-called "commanders of the Cuban revolution" — former Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes and former Transport Minister Guillermo Garcia.

Both led guerrilla columns in Castro's struggle against the Batista dictatorship of the 1950s. Most Cubans regarded them as permanent fixtures in the party leadership.

"Castro seems determined to make a break with the past by demonstrating that even those at the highest level must make way for a new generation," one European diplomat said.

Castro made clear the party's intentions when he told 1,790 delegates gathered in a convention hall on the outskirts of Havana that "the introduction of more women, blacks and young people into the ranks of the party must continue."

Vilma Espin, wife of Castro's younger brother Raul, Friday became the party's first woman politburo member and Esteban Lazo Hernandez, the party's second black, was promoted to provincial party chief.

Party source at the congress described the changes as "drastic."

Castro, confirmed again as party first secretary, has repeatedly stressed the need to modernise and streamline Cuba's inefficient economy.

In his closing speech Castro warned Washington that any interference in Nicaragua or Angola would meet with stiffer Cuban resistance.

"If the Americans increase their aid to the 'contra' bands of Somozas in Nicaragua we will do all we can to help the people of Nicaragua even more," he said.

# Pope beatifies priest, nun

KOTTAYAM, India (R) — Pope John Paul Saturday moved a native-born Indian priest and nun to within one step of sainthood and told a crowd of 400,000 people here that the ceremony was a "truly extraordinary" event for the church in India.

The colourful open-air beatification was the religious high point of the Pope's 10-day Indian tour and the first time that a Roman Pontiff has raised Indian-born Catholics to the ranks of the blessed.

Beatification bestows the title of "blessed" and is the last step before sainthood in the Catholic Church.

Obviously moved, Pope John Paul told the tightly packed crowd that Father Kourikios Elias Chavara and Sister Alphonsa — members of India's nearly 2,000-year-old Syro-Malabar Church — had risen to "great heights of holiness."

"Truly extraordinary is the day in the history of the church and of Christianity of Indian soil," he said after golden curtains flanking

the altar were drawn back to reveal large portraits of the two.

In a gesture of respect to the ancient local church, which claims descent from the Apostle Thomas, the Polish-born Pope became the first Pontiff to say mass in its original liturgy which dates from the fourth century.

Frequently breaking off to bless the altar and cross himself three times in the oriental style, John Paul celebrated the beatification mass in a mixture of English and the Malayalam language of the southern state of Kerala.

Syro-Malabar priests in traditional colourful robes of bright pink, yellow, green and gold celebrated with the Pope on a giant red Pagoda-style podium especially built in the style of south Indian Hindu temples.

The Pope who has had vast but orderly receptions for the past two days in Kerala, the birthplace and heartland of Indian Catholicism, praised Chavara and Alphonsa as exemplary figures of the Indian church.

# Sikh gunmen kill moderate leader's son

NEW DELHI (R) — Black flags flew from the Golden Temple in Amritsar Saturday as militant Sikh students observed a day of protest to mark the deaths of four colleagues by police gunfire on Tuesday.

The protest began only hours after extremists gunned down the 16-year-old son of a leading Sikh moderate, and amid heightened tension as militants and moderate Sikhs move towards a showdown on control of the temple, their religion's holiest shrine.

The headline All India Sikh Students' Federation (AISSF) had called the "black day" — black is a

traditional colour of protest — after the four AISSF members were killed by police bullets in Nakodar, a Punjab village wracked by Sikh-Hindu tensions.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said protesters held prayers at the Golden Temple. There were scattered road and transport blockages, and some merchants closed for the day but no untoward incidents were reported.

Late Friday night gunmen killed the son of Onkar Singh Mattenagall at his home in Amritsar, PTI said.

Mr. Mattenagall is a senior member of the ruling moderate Akali Dal Party and also serves as secretary-general of the mainstream Sikh Temples Management Committee.

Gunmen also shot dead an Akali Dal supporter on Thursday. At least 13 people have died in Sikh-related violence this month.

The state government has launched a judicial probe into the shooting in Nakodar which took place as about 800 militants were protesting against the alleged burning of a Sikh holy book by Hindus.

# Chinese prepare for New Year

PEKING (R) — China's one billion people ate, drank and let off fireworks Saturday in preparation for the Year of the Tiger, which starts Sunday.

Lunar New Year's Day marks the start of a four-day holiday, the longest of the year, when millions travel home to enjoy the festival with their families.

"I have spent 300 yuan (\$94) in the last two weeks on food, drink and presents for my family," said Wang Tian, a Peking researcher. "That is two months' salary."

Wang was standing with his four-year-old son outside a tent in a Peking park where they had just watched a lion from South China perform tricks to an excited audience.

Thousands of merry-makers were attracted to the park.

# Retired CIA analyst found guilty of spying for China

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia (R) — A jury has found retired Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) analyst Larry Wu-Tai Chin guilty of spying for China.

After deliberating for more than three hours, the 12-member jury convicted Chin on all 17 counts charging him with espionage, conspiracy, tax evasion, and failure to disclose Hong Kong bank accounts used to hide his income from spying.

The 63-year-old Chin, who was born in Peking and became a U.S. citizen in 1965, displayed no emotion as the jury read its verdict. His wife started sobbing as Chin was led from the crowded courtroom.

He faces a maximum term of life imprisonment and fines of up to \$3.35 million. No sentencing date has been set.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Aronica said Chin's spy career began in 1952 when he passed

details about Chinese prisoners of war captured by U.S. soldiers in Korea, and continued through the Vietnam War and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking in the 1970s.

"For 30 years, he was a direct funnel from the American intelligence community to the People's Republic of China," he said.

The documents are being read by the National Security Council, the secretary of state, the secretary of defence, the (military) Joint Chiefs of Staff, the vice president and the president. Those same documents are being read by the Central Committee of the politburo," Mr. Aronica said.

Chin has testified that he was paid for stolen CIA documents that went to the highest levels of the Chinese government, but he said his motive was to improve relations.

**GOREN BRIDGE**  
BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHAHIN  
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**A SKEPT IN TIME**

Both vulnerable, South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 10 6 5  
♥ 10 7 2  
♦ A 4  
♣ 8 7 6 3 2

**EAST**  
♠ 7  
♥ 8 6 4  
♦ Q 9 5 2  
♣ 10 6

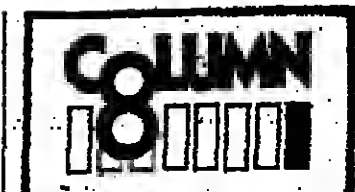
**SOUTH**  
♠ K J 8 4 3 2  
♥ A K J  
♦ K J  
♣ 5

The bidding:  
South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Dbl Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

The bridge tournament with the highest prize money is the Cino Del Duca, played one year in Venice and the next in Paris. To the best of our knowledge, no one solved this defensive problem until after the event.

At the table where the result was reported to us, West was astonished to find that his right-hand opponent was strong enough to open with two spades, which in North-South's methods was forcing for one round.



# Castro tells why he quit cigars

HAVANA (R) — Cuban leader Fidel Castro said he stopped smoking not for health reasons but to promote a public health campaign. Fat Havana cigars were a trademark of the 59-year-old Cuban leader until he kicked the habit on Aug. 26 last year. "I was not responsible enough to give it up for the sake of my health — I did it to help a public health campaign," Castro said in a closing speech to Cuba's Communist Party Congress.

# S. Koreans are 'biggest workaholics'

SEOUL (R) — Factory workers put in an average 54.4 hours a week in South Korea, much longer than anywhere else in the world, the Korea Employers' Federation said Saturday. Their closest rivals in the manufacturing industry were in Hong Kong where workers averaged 45.5 hours a week, a federation survey said. The Japanese were next with 41.1 hours while the average dropped to 40.3 in the Soviet Union and 40.1 in the United States. Shortest hours included 32.3 in Norway and Finland and 33.3 in Austria.

# Dutch prince tours wildlife park

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands toured Lal Suhanra Wildlife Park in south eastern Pakistan before flying to Lahore, the capital of Punjab province. The prince, patron of the World Wildlife Fund for Preservation of Wildlife, observed black bucks, blue bulls and several other rare species of wildlife at the wildlife park, Pakistani officials said. They said the prince also witnessed a show of horse and camel dances. The prince arrived in Karachi Wednesday for a six-day visit to Pakistan. On Thursday, he inspected Hajeji Wildlife Sanctuary in southern Pakistan.

# Delegate dies in fall from hotel balcony

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP) — An Indonesian delegate to a convention in the northern town of Arusha was killed when she jumped from the balcony of her fourth-floor hotel room, the state-owned radio announced Saturday. Radio Tanzania identified the victim as Laxmi Somato and said her death had been ruled a suicide. She died Friday at the Mount Meru Hotel, where she was attending a two-day Law of the Sea Convention. The radio did not give Mrs. Somato's hometown or age. Tanzania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indonesian embassy in Dar Es Salaam were making arrangements for Mrs. Somato's body to be flown back to Indonesia.

# Press predicts wedding bells for Prince Andrew

LONDON (AP) — After romances with a string of actresses and models, Prince Andrew has chosen a fun-loving red-haired bride-to-be who is no stranger to royal circles. British news organizations have reported. The Sun and the Daily Mail reported without attribution in front-page stories that Queen Elizabeth II has given her blessing to a royal wedding this year between her 25-year-old second son and 26-year-old Sarah Ferguson. Rival papers said Mrs. Ferguson was being groomed as a princess by her good friend Princess Diana, with whom she is skiing in Switzerland this week, and hinted at an imminent engagement announcement. But the queen's press secretary, Michael Shea, said: "We are not going to comment on wild speculation." Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of Burke's Peerage, one of the bibles of the British aristocracy, said: "I am convinced from impeccable sources that no decision has been made, but I understand he's thinking about it." The press reports that Andrew will soon leave the ranks of the world's most eligible bachelors were sparked by Ms. Ferguson's appearance twice this week at the side of 24-year-old Diana — first on a visit to Andrew's ship in London and then on the ski slopes at Klosters. Her father, Maj. Ronnie Ferguson, Prince Charles' polo manager, fuelled the speculation when he said Wednesday: "There is a strong relationship between them and time will tell."